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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

The trend of cattle prices is downward, fat cattle, as a rule, exhibiting most weakness. As a result feeders are showing a preference for stockers rather than the meaty, heavy weight kinds so much desired a few weeks ago. Light, grassy hogs comprise the bulk of the offerings and finished animals are selling at a premium. Most of the short-fed lambs coming to market are selling under the best of the range stock.

Beef trade is draggy, but as a rule prices are not materially changed. Lamb shows most weakness, declines of $3 to $4 occurring at some markets during the week.

Butter markets were firm during early part of the week October 15–20, but no more than steady at the close. Demand was only moderate, but ample to absorb current receipts and a fair amount of storage butter. Movement of butter out of storages ran heavier than at the same period last year. Production figures available indicate a decline in quantities manufactured. Imports appear more probable than for some time on account of lower prices in foreign markets.

Cheese markets were weak despite declines which occurred early in the week. Production has held up well for the season, and this, together with the heavy surplus of cheese in storage, has become of some concern to operators. Held and fresh goods continue at practically the same prices.

Apple exports have been unusually heavy this season because of the poor crop overseas and the attractive opening prices for American fruit. Foreign markets seem to have netted eastern shippers better returns than domestic sales; the home markets have been quite dull and probably will remain so until cooler weather and until the earlier apples are out of the way. For the months of July, August, and September exports of barreled apples were 179,869 barrels, compared with 136,432 during the same period last season. In addition, 566,744 boxes of apples have been sent to foreign markets, as against 257,582 to September 30, 1922. Most fruits and vegetables closed at lower prices during the week ending October 20, partly as a result of heavy shipments earlier in the month and accumulations in consuming centers. Peak of grape shipments has passed, but Florida citrus fruit is becoming abundant. Total movement of 16 leading products filled 30,809 cars.

Wheat market makes further declines. Estimates of larger production in Argentina increased world's supply. Corn lower as arrivals of new crop grain increase. Visible supply still very light. Oats market weaker with other grains.

Hay market remained generally firm. Prices practically the same. Fourth cutting alfalfa completed in Texas. Large run of prairie hay at Omaha.

Feed markets were extremely quiet. Prices for wheat feeds dropped $1–$3 per ton and other feedstuffs developed weakness. Production of the more important feeds was heavy. Storage and mill stocks were good and interior supplies were ample in all sections.

Movement of seeds out of growers' hands continues in good volume, and at prices generally higher than last year. The millet and carpet grass seed crops are larger than last year.

Cotton prices advanced during the week October 15–20, the chief stimulants being reports of rain and cold weather over large areas of the cotton belt and reports of proposed early increase in mill activity and of increased demand for cotton goods in England. The price of No. 5 or Middling in 10 designated spot markets reached a new high mark for the season on October 20, 29.46¢ per lb., the previous high mark being 29.30¢, touched on September 19. October future contracts advanced 56 points at New York and 123 points at New Orleans, closing at 29.75¢ and 29.45¢ at New York and New Orleans, respectively. There was a slight increase in the demand for domestic cotton goods.

Droughty conditions were relieved by generous rains over most sections from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward, and, while rainfall was insufficient over most of the Atlantic Coast States, rains had again set in over that area at the close of the week. Killing frosts or freezing weather occurred over nearly the whole of the principal Corn Belt, but little harm resulted, as the crop was largely matured. It was too wet, however, for corn in the upper Mississippi Valley, where drying weather is needed. Early-seeded winter wheat made good progress generally with very beneficial rains in the Northwestern States. Cotton picking was interrupted by rain, but harvest is well advanced, except in the northwestern portion of the belt.

Livestock - Meats - Wool

Livestock Weak and Unsteady.

Livestock prices are in the doldrums. Instability was in evidence all through the list during the week October 15–20. Smaller receipts or greatly increased consumption of dressed meats would seem the only thing which can be expected to restore prices to their former levels.

Even the better grades of fed steers, contrary to trade opinion a few months ago, have declined sharply, and while upward price revision is prompt when receipts are light the bottom is promptly knocked out of the market again when offerings display expansion. Most other classes and grades of slaughter cattle have sympathetically followed and the spottiness of the trade on fat kinds has recently extended to stockers and feeders in so far as prices are concerned, although finishers continue to take liberal numbers of animals suitable for further development.

Countrymen now want a different kind than was in demand a month or so ago, preferring offerings adaptable for stocking, rather than for intensive feeding purposes. So heavy, meaty steers, the kind used principally for immediate and vigorous feed-lot experience, are now practically tabooed by finishers, the fact that few offerings have recently gone out from any of the large markets above $7.50, serving to illustrate buyers' indifference. Instead of these weighty steers which were so popular earlier in the year when long fed bullocks appeared to be in strong hands, countrymen are now centering their attention on 700 to 900 pound averages of medium to choice quality and many have become interested in light-weight stock steers of rather plain breeding. Such kinds can be carried over the winter and marketed off grass next summer at a minimum expense, whereas intensive feeding of weighty steers in view of relatively high corn prices and an uneven set of beef steer markets now involves a risk which most farmers in the big feeding areas are attempting to avoid.

Western grass steers have felt the depressive effect of the slump in fat steers and stockers and feeders and prices are at the low point of the season so far. Weighty, meaty kinds, especially lack the broad competition tendered them by finishers and killers early in the year. Grassers from northwestern and southwestern ranges continue to arrive in liberal numbers, but no doubt the season's windup from the latter source is in sight while next month will probably see the bulk of the northwestern range cattle loaded out for market. Present prices are now on a parity with a year ago.

HOGS ALSO WEAK.

In the main declines in hogs and sheep coincident with those in cattle are traceable to similar causes. Offerings were unusually large and the dressed markets, probably made even more sluggish by muggy weather, lacked sufficient absorptive ability. Under weight hogs again were numerous, as a result both of mounting corn prices and wet weather which drove them out of the corn fields and to market. Corn-finished hogs, almost regardless of weight, continued to maintain rather sharp price differentials over green, light hogs. The expanded movement of light, half-finished porkers was apparent especially at eastern and southern markets and at Chicago and some of the river markets had the effect of reducing shipping orders to meager proportions.

New corn is commanding relatively high prices and there is evidently a broad tendency among finishers to liquidate short-fed livestock. Such an attitude has no doubt assisted greatly in bringing about recent price declines. Whether the usual number of finished meat animals will be produced during the next six months will of course depend upon future corn and livestock values. Some in the trade can see in recent liberal cattle runs prospects of smaller receipts during the closing days of this year and early next year than were anticipated a few weeks ago.

At the same time the instability of the market for good and choice grades of fed steers has converted the intensive feeding of high-priced offerings bought earlier in the year, into a gamble and no doubt the risk of the situation has induced some finishers to seek the market gates earlier than was originally intended. As far as cattle are concerned the entire price fabric has been pretty badly punctured and long-fed steers which during the opening days of September were in demand at Chicago from $12.50 to $13 are now being "peddled" during most sessions at $11–$12. Naturally such a condition has caused many finishers to change their feeding plans. But the sensitiveness of the market to supply figures indicates that domestic consumption of beef is still broad. In fact the enormous quantities of all kinds of dressed meat that have been consumed without congestion, recently, indicates that domestic consumption channels enjoy vigorous circulation.

SMALLER LAMB RECEIPTS.

Tail-end shipments of lambs from northwestern ranges indicate that the movement from the intermountain country is coming to a close. Receipts from the southwestern range are also waning. But fed offerings are becoming more numerous and the end of the range movement will be followed by increased supplies from corn-belt pastures and feed lots, these fed kinds ushering in a new season in ovine circles. For the first time since early in August fat lambs at Chicago fell below $13 during the week under review. The first arrivals rarely "handle" exceptionally well so most new croppers stock was discounted compared with better grades of range offerings, but sold on a price parity with natives. The fact that many native lambs were too heavy to suit buyers' needs also led to price discrimination, this tendency also extending to strong-weight sheep. Assisting in the clearance of increased supplies of range lambs, principally those in medium flesh, the urgent demand for feeding material by Corn Belt finishers persisted and no doubt had the effect of lessening price declines on lower grades of fat offerings. But as anxious as Corn Belt finishers were for feeding lambs these interests insisted on lower prices although at the low time best feeders sold above best fat kinds. The scramble for breeding ewes owing to the lateness of the season appears to be coming swiftly to an end. However, rather broad demand still exists, not only for breeding, but for feeding sheep, although the decline in the general price level, together with less desirable quality, have made these classes available at lower prices than prevailed a few weeks ago.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week October 15–20, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.[1]			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	96,364	28,280	68,084	205,590	25,750	179,840	111,116	51,830	59,286
Denver	22,862	17,089	2,765	8,119	1,819	6,355	190,436	157,462	2,582
East St. Louis	44,209	21,989	21,241	119,687	52,935	59,922	9,015	2,548	7,203
Fort Worth	30,923	10,696	18,249	7,710	3,186	2,960	6,250	1,971	2,173
Indianapolis [2]	14,327	6,605	7,581	67,216	25,802	40,156	2,469	886	1,853
Kansas City	84,420	46,435	40,785	82,160	24,811	57,274	41,751	23,043	18,598
Oklamona City	1,137	728	395	392	997	568	127	134	.....
Omaha	48,127	26,592	20,616	45,470	9,331	36,110	101,680	71,038	24,134
St. Joseph [2]	20,928	4,349	7,931	32,741	5,387	26,724	28,677	10,061	17,703
St. Paul [2]	39,930	19,968	20,587	73,177	9,589	61,813	35,058	22,678	10,987
Sioux City	22,851	14,538	6,175	43,635	16,282	26,918	12,296	10,143	3,402
Wichita [2]	5,875	4,297	1,944	15,859	2,924	12,190	3,511	3,051	123
Total	431,953	201,587	216,355	701,756	178,813	510,830	542,386	354,845	148,044
Total Oct. 8–13, 1923	432,086	206,230	203,429	618,190	201,646	416,878	543,322	373,166	181,861
Total Oct. 16–21, 1922	466,707	244,242	214,413	458,590	123,566	330,884	423,604	257,201	141,578

[1] Movement of calves week Oct. 15–20, 1923: Receipts, 75,737; shipments, 24,346; local slaughter, 51,511.
[2] Week ending Friday, Oct. 19.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week October 15–20, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs
Monday	263	$7.74	192	$8.02	187	$7.74	219	$7.39	271	$7.06	249	$7.11
Tuesday	241	7.60	196	7.71	204	7.75	201	7.24	271	6.91	213	7.01
Wednesday	246	7.48	200	7.41	193	7.79	201	8.99	272	6.75	226	6.82
Thursday	239	7.22	192	7.33	196	7.64	203	6.97	272	6.48	223	6.54
Friday	245	6.99	183	7.13	194	7.03	198	6.68	271	6.38	214	6.51
Saturday	256	6.95	180	6.99	187	7.01	213	6.73	270	6.48	220	6.47
Average:												
Oct. 15–20, 1923	248	7.36	193	7.42	192	7.37	205	6.98	271	6.70	225	6.82
Oct. 8–13, 1923	254	7.60	186	7.88	192	7.49	205	7.22	272	7.08	229	7.05
Oct. 16–21, 1922	246	8.97	192	9.47	....	.....	206	8.83	277	8.27	219	8.24

The above prices computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Average Prices of Livestock, Week of October 15–20, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.[2]		
	Oct. 15–20, 1923.	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 16–21, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Oct. 15–20, 1923.	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 16–21, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Oct. 15–20, 1923.	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 15–20, 1923.	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 16–21, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Oct. 15–20, 1923.	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 16–21, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Oct. 15–20, 1923.	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 16–21, 1922.
Cattle.																					
Slaughter cattle and calves:																					
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																					
Choice and prime	11.96	12.02	12.48	13.47	11.88	11.88	11.91	12.86	.....	.....	11.38	11.38	11.63	12.65	11.50	11.60	11.60	12.49	11.00	11.25	.....
Good	10.90	10.92	10.46	11.86	10.70	10.78	10.49	11.57	7.72	7.82	9.82	9.84	9.82	11.11	10.00	10.10	9.60	10.86	9.75	9.88	.....
Medium	9.32	9.40	8.44	9.88	8.92	8.95	8.56	9.10	6.42	6.45	8.25	8.30	7.76	9.10	8.38	8.42	7.75	8.90	7.75	7.75	7.25
Common	6.98	7.10	6.64	7.52	6.85	6.88	5.98	6.72	5.00	4.95	6.68	6.70	5.86	7.14	6.75	6.75	6.00	6.97	6.00	6.00	5.62
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																					
Choice and prime	12.01	12.02	12.21	13.71	11.70	11.65	11.81	13.33	8.95	9.12	11.12	11.12	11.28	12.77	11.25	11.35	11.51	12.91	11.00	11.25	.....
Good	11.04	10.98	10.30	11.97	10.60	10.52	10.38	11.75	7.55	7.70	9.62	9.62	9.46	10.84	9.75	9.85	9.36	10.91	9.75	9.88	.....
Medium	9.43	9.42	8.24	9.55	8.75	8.71	8.30	8.87	6.15	6.15	8.12	8.14	7.41	8.52	8.12	8.18	7.50	8.48	7.62	7.62	7.25
Common	6.86	6.92	6.46	7.15	6.10	6.22	5.60	5.99	4.75	4.65	6.12	6.14	5.34	6.25	6.12	6.12	5.62	6.40	5.32	5.38	5.50
Canner and cutter	4.38	4.38	3.88	4.27	3.75	3.80	3.20	3.40	3.00	2.90	4.00	4.00	3.12	3.68	4.00	4.00	3.25	3.83	3.40	3.50	3.00
Light yearling steers and heifers—																					
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[4]	10.86	10.87	.....	.....	10.82	10.75	.....	.....	8.25	8.32	9.88	9.88	.....	.....	9.75	9.75	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	.....
Heifers—																					
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.67	9.80	[5] 7.44	7.69	8.73	8.92	[5] 7.22	8.20	5.62	5.65	7.88	7.88	[5] 6.62	6.86	8.42	8.27	[5] 6.62	7.23	8.25	8.25	[5] 5.88
Common and medium (all weights)	6.38	6.54			5.23	5.52			3.75	3.70	5.38	5.38			5.62	5.55			5.00	5.00	
Cows—																					
Good and choice	7.05	7.25	[5] 5.97	6.34	5.75	5.78	[5] 5.18	5.54	4.68	4.78	6.38	6.38	[5] 5.05	5.47	6.42	6.48	[5] 5.00	5.74	6.00	6.00	[5] 5.00
Common and medium	4.56	4.76			4.15	4.12			3.25	3.32	4.38	4.38			4.18	4.25			3.65	3.68	
Canner and cutter	2.92	3.01	3.19	3.48	2.65	2.70	2.92	3.17	2.12	2.12	2.86	2.86	2.92	3.25	2.88	2.90	2.98	3.37	2.40	2.42	2.62
Bulls—																					
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[4]	5.78	5.86	.....	.....	5.88	5.88	.....	.....	4.25	4.20	5.05	5.02	.....	.....	5.62	5.62	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[4]	3.85	3.86	.....	.....	3.62	3.65	.....	.....	2.58	2.70	3.30	3.28	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	3.08	3.02	.....
Calves—																					
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	10.30	10.42	[6]		9.85	9.52	[6]		6.12	6.02	8.32	8.32	[6]		8.50	8.50	[6]		8.20	8.22	[6]
Medium to choice (190–260 lbs.)	9.32	9.40	9.75	10.65	7.75	7.70	8.48	9.57	5.80	5.65	7.50	7.45	8.50	9.43	7.00	7.10	8.85	9.37	7.00	7.00	7.20
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	6.50	6.65	[7] 5.42	6.53	6.95	6.70	[7] 5.75	6.25	5.55	5.35	6.25	6.25	[7] 5.50	5.70	6.12	6.17	[7] 6.78	6.46	5.50	5.50	[7] 4.75
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[4]	6.98	7.00	.....	.....	4.65	4.50	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	4.75	4.75	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[4]	5.45	5.52	.....	.....	3.58	3.62	.....	.....	3.12	3.08	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	4.25	4.40	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																					
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[8]	6.64	6.85	6.89	7.52	6.00	6.15	6.48	6.87	5.18	5.02	6.52	6.75	6.66	7.52	6.75	6.80	6.66	7.26	5.52	5.72	5.88
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[9]	6.02	6.16	6.02	6.06	5.68	5.78	5.38	5.77	5.00	4.90	6.12	6.12	6.08	6.11	6.05	6.08	6.38	6.32	4.95	5.00	5.05
Steers, inferior (all weights)[4]	3.86	3.88	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	.....	.....	3.42	3.50	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.10	4.20	4.32	4.86	3.95	4.00	3.90	4.31	3.25	3.25	4.12	4.12	4.38	4.65	4.38	4.48	4.25	4.76	3.28	3.38	3.75
Calves, common-choice[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.91	5.63	4.75	4.75	5.70	5.75	6.35	6.40	5.75	5.90	6.56	6.10	5.00	5.10	.....
Hogs.																					
Tops (highest price, not average)	8.35	8.30	9.70	15.75	8.25	8.35	9.65	15.65	8.30	8.10	7.75	7.85	9.25	15.00	7.55	7.70	9.15	14.40	7.60	7.60	9.10
Bulk of sales	7.32	7.60	8.89	10.13	7.36	7.86	9.42	10.54	7.59	7.60	7.04	7.36	8.85	10.05	6.78	7.17	8.35	9.51	6.60	6.97	8.23
Heavy weight (250–350 lbs.) medium-choice	7.60	7.90	9.20	10.38	7.51	7.95	9.23	10.26	7.60	7.69	7.27	7.59	8.80	10.06	7.01	7.34	8.71	9.81	6.88	7.24	8.49
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) medium-choice	7.61	7.91	9.44	10.60	7.60	8.07	9.42	10.57	7.68	7.77	7.23	7.57	8.87	10.18	7.02	7.43	8.91	10.00	6.92	7.28	8.52
Light weight (160–200 lbs.) common-choice	7.37	7.71	9.32	10.46	7.25	7.75	9.35	10.49	7.46	7.58	6.83	7.17	8.81	9.61	6.85	7.17	8.83	10.01	6.90	7.28	8.61
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) common-choice	6.90	7.30	9.19	10.29	6.94	7.31	9.28	10.37	7.07	6.92	6.36	6.85	8.58	9.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.77	7.22	8.48
Packing hogs:																					
Smooth	6.77	7.05	8.37	9.51	6.42	6.89	8.29	9.14	6.38	6.31	6.28	6.45	7.94	9.11	6.53	6.96	7.95	9.15	6.32	6.66	7.94
Rough	6.50	6.78	7.79	9.03	6.23	6.68	7.79	8.65	5.31	5.50	5.94	6.09	7.63	8.48	6.37	6.78	7.64	8.80	6.20	6.47	7.65
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	6.27	6.74	9.04	10.11	6.49	7.04	8.99	10.19	6.38	6.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.28	6.84	8.56
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.17	6.50	8.33	9.50	5.21	5.12	5.19	5.82	8.41	9.50	5.81	6.08	8.23	9.47	5.61	6.11	8.46
Sheep and Lambs.																					
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																					
Lambs:																					
Light and handy wt. (84 lbs. down) medium prime	11.94	12.79	13.53	10.99	11.58	12.35	12.68	10.35	11.38	11.18	11.64	12.10	13.22	10.62	11.88	12.46	13.19	10.70	11.08	11.72	12.86
All weights, cull and common	9.55	10.20	10.58	8.47	8.98	9.42	8.72	7.23	9.00	9.02	8.95	9.00	9.98	7.85	9.70	10.20	10.25	8.26	8.90	9.38	9.30
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.48	10.02	10.55	8.68	8.90	9.58	9.70	7.98	8.38	8.38	9.02	9.20	9.72	7.87	9.00	9.25	9.88	7.97	8.52	8.78	9.78
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	6.98	7.40	7.48	6.60	6.42	6.35	7.08	[11] 5.79	6.12	6.08	6.68	6.88	7.00	6.08	6.85	7.00	6.80	5.84	6.48	6.50	6.58
Ewes, common-choice[4]	5.15	5.30	.....	.....	4.88	5.00	.....	.....	4.50	4.80	4.78	5.00	.....	.....	4.60	4.72	.....	.....	4.42	4.50	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[4]	2.38	2.38	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.00	2.45	2.18	2.25	.....	.....	2.12	2.12	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																					
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	12.28	12.48	13.62	10.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	8.78	.....	.....	12.70	9.93	11.98	12.18	13.10	10.47	11.75	.....	11.38
Feeding ewes, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75	4.24	.....	.....	4.25

Note.—Classification of livestock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.

[2] South St. Paul began reporting November, 1920.

[3] Based on average prices for the following weeks, Oct. 18–23, 1920; Oct. 17–22, 1921, and Oct. 16–21, 1922.

[4] No comparable grade in former classification.

[5] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.

[6] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.

[7] In old classification classed as heavy weight.

[8] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750–1,000 lbs. in former classification.

[9] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.

[10] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium in former classification.

[11] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Meat Market Dull and Variable.

Warm, rainy weather was largely responsible for the draggy wholesale fresh-meat trade which prevailed during the week October 15-20. As a rule supplies were not excessive but indifference on the part of buyers rendered the market draggy and uninteresting. As a rule price changes were slight and there was no general trend. Beef was firm to 50¢ higher at Chicago but some eastern markets showed declines of a like amount. Veal prices were very irregular, declines at some points being balanced by advances at others. Lamb was probably the weakest spot of all, declines of $3-$4 occurring at New York and Philadelphia. Pork loin prices were rather irregular, the general tendency being toward declines on the lighter weights and advances on the heavier weights.

Beef.—Medium and common grades of steer beef comprised the bulk of offerings both at Chicago and Atlantic seaboard markets. Quality averaged highest at Boston, quite a few good and some choice steers being offered at that point. Heifer carcasses were in evidence at most markets. New York's supply of beef included 832 quarters of Canadian steers, which graded good. A rather wide range of prices prevailed, but the general level was not materially changed from that prevailing at the close of the preceding week. Better grades of steers were generally firm to 50¢ higher. Chicago quoted a similar advance on cow beef. Although trade lacked snap throughout, total movements for the week were fully up to the average.

Veal.—On the whole receipts of veal were moderate. Some choice stock was offered at virtually all points, but the bulk of supplies consisted or more or less heavy grass calves. Demand was rather narrow, particularly at Boston and New York. Prices at those points ranged from 50¢ to $1 lower, lower grades declining most. Philadelphia showed some recovery, advances of $1-$2 being scored for the week. Chicago was practically unchanged.

Lamb.—The lamb market was very draggy and weak, although Boston held nearly steady. New York and Philadelphia ranged from $3-$4 lower, with Chicago weak to $1 lower. Supplies were generally modreate, but with demands below normal accumulations resulted. New York had some lamb that was carried long enough to become "sticky," and such meat in some instances sold $5-$6 under the general market. The average quality of lamb offered was unusually good.

Mutton.—Supplies of mutton were generally light, though New York reported some increase in offerings. Trade was far from active, but practically steady prices prevailed. New York reported a $1 decline on some grades.

Pork.—With receipts ranging from moderate to fairly liberal and average weights running exceptionally light the market for fresh pork loins was rather dull and pirces were irregular. Light loins ranged from weak to $1 lower, with the heavier weights generally $1-$2 higher. This was true at New York and Boston, but Philadelphia and Chicago were steady to a shade lower. Shoulder cuts were practically unchanged.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of October 15-20, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Oct. 8-13, 1923.	Oct. 16-21, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Hams No. 1, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	24.12	24.38	24.50	28.67
Hams No. 2, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	21.38	21.38	21.50	26.00
Picnic, smoked, 4-8 lbs. average	12.75	12.75	15.75	17.50
Bacon No. 1, 6-8 lbs. average	31.00	31.00	35.75	39.42
Bacon No. 2, 6-8 lbs. average	22.00	22.00	30.50	29.67
Bellies, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	13.50	13.62	17.38	19.21
Backs, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	13.88	14.25	12.38	14.79
Pure lard, tierces	15.25	15.25	14.25	16.54
Compound lard, tierces	14.50	14.75	11.80	13.68

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Oct. 18-23, 1920; Oct. 17-22, 1921; and Oct. 16-21, 1922.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week Oct. 15-20, 1923, amounted to 2,112 bales, weighing 1,131,051 lbs., valued at $268,976. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 745 bales, weighing 438,134 lbs., valued at $63,935.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of October 15-20, 1923, With Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade	Chicago.				New York.			
	Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Oct. 8-13, 1923.	Oct. 16-21, 1922.	3-year average.[1]	Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Oct. 8-13, 1923.	Oct. 16-21, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Beef and veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	18.10	18.00	17.50	21.23	20.15	19.75	19.50	21.72
Good	16.60	16.50	16.00	18.75	18.00	18.00	16.50	17.45
Medium	14.00	14.00	14.50	15.30	14.35	13.50	13.00	13.95
Common	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.30	11.10	10.50	10.00	11.20
Cow—								
Good	12.50	12.50	10.85	13.00	11.50	11.50	10.50	11.70
Medium	10.60	10.50	9.50	11.23	10.30	10.44	9.50	10.47
Common	8.05	8.00	7.50	9.10	8.40	8.75	8.00	9.13
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common	7.00	7.52	6.25	8.00	.....	.....	6.50	8.60
Veal:								
Choice	19.10	19.50	17.90	20.47	22.90	23.38	19.00	22.77
Good	17.10	17.50	16.20	18.20	19.80	20.12	15.50	19.50
Medium	13.90	14.00	13.20	15.10	13.15	13.50	11.60	15.60
Common	9.50	10.00	9.30	10.65	9.85	10.00	9.00	11.90
Fresh pork cuts.								
Hams:								
12-16 lbs. average	16.50	17.00	18.00	[2]16.75	18.50	18.50	20.50	[2]19.50
Loins:								
8-10 lbs. average	22.10	21.90	24.40	28.40	24.40	24.56	29.50	31.03
10-12 lbs. average	19.60	20.30	23.40	26.73	22.90	22.75	27.40	29.17
12-14 lbs. average	17.60	18.30	21.50	24.27	21.20	20.25	24.20	27.17
14-16 lbs. average	15.60	16.30	19.30	22.13	19.60	18.25	21.00	24.07
16 lbs. and over	13.70	14.30	17.40	[2]15.90	18.60	16.75	18.60	[2]18.30
Shoulders:								
Skinned	12.20	12.15	14.25	17.75	13.50	13.25	16.40	18.80
Picnics—								
4-6 lbs. average	10.05	10.75	13.20	15.40	12.25	12.12	14.10	.....
6-8 lbs. average	9.40	10.25	12.10	14.28	10.50	10.25	.....	[3]17.25
Butts:								
Boston style	15.25	15.55	17.80	21.20	16.70	16.75	19.00	22.97
Spare ribs	10.45	10.05	12.40	[2]11.70	10.50	10.50	12.00	[2]11.75
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	24.90	25.70	25.60	22.40	23.50	25.00	26.80	23.37
Good	22.70	23.40	23.60	20.77	21.60	23.50	24.80	21.23
Medium	20.70	21.40	21.50	18.63	20.00	21.62	21.40	18.83
Common	17.20	17.70	18.00	15.53	17.30	17.88	17.20	14.37
Mutton:								
Good	13.00	13.40	14.50	12.00	15.40	14.50	14.60	12.92
Medium	11.00	11.40	11.00	9.67	13.50	12.50	12.10	11.03
Common	8.50	8.70	8.00	7.67	10.90	10.50	8.80	8.30

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Oct. 18-23, 1920; Oct. 17-22, 1921; and Oct. 16-21, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[3] Two-year average.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week October 15-20, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Week Oct. 8-13, 1923.	Week Oct. 16-21, 1922.	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Week Oct. 8-13, 1923.	Week Oct. 16-21, 1922.	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Week Oct. 8-13, 1923.	Week Oct. 16-21, 1922.	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Week Oct. 8-13, 1923.	Week Oct. 16-21, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	1,759	1,237	2,819	20.1	15.2	35.4	1,109	1,088	1,108	$6.39	$6.76	$7.02
901-1,000 lbs	1,521	1,522	1,474	17.3	18.7	18.5	934	944	954	6.21	6.47	6.87
801-900 lbs	2,049	2,122	1,127	23.4	26.0	14.2	853	841	854	6.09	6.11	6.58
701-800 lbs	1,444	1,367	1,174	16.5	16.7	14.7	752	750	739	5.71	5.85	6.45
700 lbs. down	1,993	1,907	1,370	22.7	23.4	17.2	616	590	572	5.53	5.48	6.32
Total	8,766	8,155	7,964	100.0	100.0	100.0	848	824	897	6.05	6.17	6.79

Export shipments of Nova Scotia apples, largely produced in the Annapolis Valley, are now under way and will continue for several months, reports Consul General Edwin N. Gunsaulus, at Halifax, Nova Scotia. It has been estimated that this year's apple crop is fully as large as last year's. Shipments to the United Kingdom last season amounted to 1,133,000 barrels.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week October 13-19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	12,164	90.7	41	.....	46,190	121.7
Denver	12,612	104.1	2,240	.....	140,099	333.5
East St. Louis	13,577	142.0	456	203.6	1,005	104.4
Fort Worth	7,044	100.6	100	25.8	511	67.7
Indianapolis	1,251	74.8	429	229.4	.....	.....
Kansas City	39,297	94.6	6,991	255.0	19,597	141.4
Oklahoma City	166	4.4	432	136.7	.....	.....
Omaha	23,672	96.5	100	303.0	55,019	131.1
St. Joseph	4,023	74.2	.....	.....	9,198	394.6
St. Paul	12,084	101.3	2,954	48.6	8,069	116.8
Sioux City	13,125	133.1	8	2.2	9,839	201.4
Wichita	3,747	63.8	1,159	357.7	2,241	99.2
Total	142,762	100.1	14,910	131.1	291,768	189.4
State destination:						
Arkansas	48	137.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	1,015	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	4,772	112.0	1,327	.....	97,564	353.9
Illinois	24,908	118.6	3,363	364.0	17,983	135.9
Indiana	6,116	109.4	429	229.4	11,745	179.9
Iowa	29,748	117.2	3,676	108.7	30,173	162.0
Kansas	16,466	93.5	442	92.3	7,484	110.6
Kentucky	252	52.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	62	114.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	442	87.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	232	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1,174	64.2	.....	.....	22,638	163.4
Minnesota	2,242	128.2	455	49.8	3,665	118.1
Missouri	15,315	73.6	889	125.4	18,537	143.9
Nebraska	23,849	115.3	1,664	182.8	73,308	196.3
New Jersey	.....	.....	614	169.1	182	.....
New Mexico	53	265.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	185	113.5	262	27.8	971	30.3
North Dakota	29	85.3	.....	.....	241	63.8
Ohio	3,955	74.1	.....	.....	1,931	41.0
Oklahoma	1,078	28.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	2,495	53.9	213	98.6	815	.....
South Dakota	2,613	142.6	.....	.....	1,127	77.4
Tennessee	30	130.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	5,272	105.0	248	198.4	511	122.5
Utah	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	475	409.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	87	72.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	572	93.2	.....	.....	2,634	87.6
Wyoming	524	140.9	.....	.....	260	200.0
Total	142,762	100.1	14,910	131.1	291,768	189.4

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Oct. 19, 1923	1,642,167	228,396	1,921,316
Same period one year ago	1,732,921	109,768	1,405,163
Same period two years ago	1,108,780	66,707	1,219,542
Same period three years ago	1,136,391	87,192	1,798,007
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	123.8	259.9	130.3

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week October 15-20, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Oct. 15-20 1923.	Oct. 8-13 1923.	Oct. 16-21 1922.	Oct. 15-20 1923.	Oct. 8-13 1923.	Oct. 16-21 1922.	Oct. 15-20 1923.	Oct. 8-13 1923.	Oct. 16-21 1922.	Oct. 15-20 1923.	Oct. 8-13 1923.	Oct. 16-21 1922.
Choice and prime	3,190	2,568	7,252	11.1	10.5	36.1	1,188	1,306	1,180	$11.84	$11.58	$12.07
Good	8,442	7,306	8,460	29.5	30.0	42.1	1,136	1,146	1,024	10.78	10.86	10.32
Medium	14,320	11,912	3,703	49.9	48.9	18.5	1,056	1,056	964	9.56	9.66	8.37
Common	2,726	2,579	666	9.5	10.6	3.3	999	976	974	7.34	7.54	6.68
Total	28,678	24,365	20,081	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,089	1,101	1,068	10.02	10.07	10.58

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market Shows Little Change.

Maintaining an almost steady level of prices, butter markets coasted through the week October 15-20, with sentiment playing the most important rôle. Operators on both the selling and buying side of the market had apparently made up their minds early in the week that there was not much danger either of an advance or a decline. As a result receivers and dealers, while not wishing to accumulate stocks, were not generally willing to make concessions and buyers did not as a rule anticipate their needs beyond a day or so. At times it appeared that trading was not active enough to clear current receipts and absorb a fair amount of storage butter, but at the close of the week trading stocks on the larger markets were not materially different than at the close of the previous week. Examination of the storage reports also discloses the fact that fairly large quantities of storage butter were used.

Net withdrawals during the week exceeded the net withdrawals of the corresponding week of last year by almost a half million pounds. During several previous weeks a similar comparison has shown last year's movements to be the heavier. Thus from a purely statistical viewpoint the market worked into a firmer position, but this was not apparent from the tone, as during the entire week the market was very unsettled in most quarters and at times inclined to be easy.

The week's market was characteristic of this time of the year. While not losing sight of the immediate factors of influence, operators began casting about for information as to what might happen in the next few months. Production was given particular attention. The report of the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association, showing a decrease in the make of two hundred plants of 1.38 per cent, and the report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association, showing a decrease in the make of one hundred six plants of 6.2 per cent, both on the basis of comparing the week ending October 13 with the week before, were considered as firming factors, but the possibility of a winter increase in the make was not lost sight of.

The possibility of imports from Denmark late this year and from New Zealand early next year was also given consideration. Since the condition of the market at this time of the year depends as much on the anticipated rate of withdrawal from storage as upon immediate supply and demand, these factors did much to offset any strength which might have resulted from a firmer statistical opinion.

Though there were no decided tendencies of the market to either a higher or lower level of prices there were some changes in the relation of the various scores and classes of butter which are worthy of mention. The most important of these was the greater spread between fancy and undergrade butter. The supply of fine butter while ample was pretty closely cleaned up. Not so with the lower scores, the moving of which dealers found increasingly difficult. There was no burdensome accumulation of these, but the supply in relation to the demand was heavy enough that dealers deemed it advisable to lower their asking prices.

Another change particularly noticeable, especially at Chicago, was the light demand for cars of centralized. Receipts of cars like the receipts of miscellaneous lots have shown a marked decrease, but in spite of this it was increasingly difficult to move them except at a larger discount under the prices of fancy butter. This is explained by the fact that the users of this class of butter, particularly in the East, who earlier in the season use fresh are now on storage. This leaves the cars of fresh centralized in closer competition with corresponding grades of smaller lots.

The import situation, brief mention of which was made above, showed some important changes during the week under review. British markets apparently dropped enough to permit of the sale of Danish butter to American buyers. It is reported that several thousand casks were purchased for shipment later in the month. Since further offerings were made at 40¢ c. i. f., it is reasonable to assume that this shipment cost near that price. Actual arrivals at New York during the week amounted to 2,300 boxes of Argentine, 174 seventy-pound casks of Norwegian dairy, and some cars of Canadian. The Canadian found a ready demand. Whether any New Zealand will come to New York in the near future is uncertain, for the first shipment which was to come here has been sold to England. The next, if not previously sold to England, is expected to arrive at New York about December 15. Imports at the moment were not large enough to materially affect the market, but future importations seem more probable than during previous weeks.

Cheese Markets Weak Despite Declines.

Further sharp breaks in prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets early in the week ending October 20 failed to stimulate trading, and the week closed with markets generally laboring under the influence of an unsettled feeling.

Buyers failed to respond to the lower prices established, and as a result business, both at distributing markets as well as at country points, suffered from their policy of confining purchases to actual immediate requirements. Receipts at Wisconsin warehouses have dropped considerably under what they were during the flush of the season, but still have been running considerably over what they were a year ago. This condition, together with the unsatisfactory demand, has caused somewhat of a backing up of stocks in the country, as is indicated by the heavier stocks which dealers have been carrying over during recent weeks, and also decreases in total weekly trade output.

STORAGE SURPLUS CAUSES CONCERN.

Wisconsin dealers have apparently begun to worry regarding this situation, as well as the storage surplus of some 13,000,000 pounds which the October 1 cold storage report revealed. This figure represents the entire country, and no later information as to the complete storage situation is available, however, the middle of the month holdings in the four principal distributing markets, namely, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, while not showing any material net change since the first of the month, do indicate a heavier surplus over October 1, than existed last year, indicating that this year's movement has been slower. It should be borne in mind that the movement in these four markets does not necessarily serve to indicate the movement in other parts of the country. During the first two weeks in Wisconsin alone the net reduction in public and private storages was approximately 1,300,000 pounds, but this was practically a million less than the net reduction during the same period last year. Again these same storages at the middle of October held a surplus of 4,700,000 pounds over a year ago, while the surplus the first of the month was less than this by a million pounds.

In the distributing markets the storage surplus is of apparent influence. Current selling prices on fresh and held cheese at New York, for example, have been the same except on held Flats and Twins which gained a lead during the week, although it amounted to but a fraction of a cent. In that market held cheese is in a firmer position than fresh, and while replacement costs on fresh goods were lower during the week on account of declines in the west, dealers showed no inclination to buy.

What may be expected from New York State factories is more or less uncertain, as some factories which usually close October 1 are reported still in operation. Favorable fall weather has helped production hold up in those sections, and except for occasional shipments being pasty, quality has been good for the season. Factors in addition to an ample supply which served to weaken the eastern markets were the arrival of some consigned goods which were sold cheaply, and offerings from the west at prices which indicated little confidence in current price levels.

Imports of Dairy Products and Eggs During September, 1923.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Imports from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Milk and cream, condensed and evaporated.	Casein.	Eggs.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*
Belgium	.....	77,907	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	105,539	5,609	.....	25	.....
Finland	.....	8,738	.....	76,872	.....
France	144	128,914	.....	85,892	.....
Italy	11	2,185,118	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	86,340	227,581	272,010	.....	500
Switzerland	.....	1,830,325	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	500,651	69,198	169,205	112	.....
Canada	808,299	8,743	433,929	3,981	19,143
Argentina	168,873	394,449	.....	494,735	300
Other countries	42,456	96,356	1,179	14,220	30,483
Total Sept., 1923	1,712,313	5,032,938	876,323	675,837	50,426
Total Sept., 1922	88,797	3,036,636	283,238	1,051,985	64,144
Jan.-Sept., 1923	15,669,344	39,631,118	8,039,128	22,587,873	281,402
Jan.-Sept., 1922	2,734,986	26,243,643	1,747,412	10,321,399	832,899

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Oct. 8-13, 1923.	Oct. 16-21 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,091,281	9,530,751	8,685,393
Receipts since Jan. 1	561,646,417	550,555,136	547,511,906
Put into cold storage	1,349,217	881,648	781,883
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,726,454	2,948,395	3,853,313
Change during week	−2,377,237	−2,066,747	−3,071,430
Total holdings	43,263,992	45,641,229	48,365,418
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,782,945	4,783,548	4,865,935
Receipts since Jan. 1	182,089,590	177,306,645	164,769,085
Put into cold storage	1,188,735	1,378,850	855,935
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,338,545	1,328,260	1,603,868
Change during week	−149,810	+50,590	−747,933
Total holdings	22,232,799	22,382,609	15,882,462
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	6,724,068	4,945,848	5,535,737
Receipts since Jan. 1	197,288,337	190,564,269	154,689,818
Put into cold storage	2,783,052	1,701,365	2,057,663
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,413,529	1,426,384	1,666,339
Change during week	+1,369,523	+274,981	+391,324
Total holdings	25,312,236	23,942,713	19,169,334
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	182,356	197,617	145,918
Receipts since Jan. 1	15,837,715	15,155,359	14,867,570
Put into cold storage	20,760	22,461	13,209
Withdrawn from cold storage	187,616	176,064	232,679
Change during week	−166,856	−153,603	−219,470
Total holdings	3,540,123	3,706,979	3,442,831

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

October 15-20, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	48	47½	49	48	48½
Tuesday	48	47½	49	48	48½
Wednesday	48	47½	49	48	47¾
Thursday	48	47	49	48	47¾
Friday	48	47	48½	48	47¾
Saturday	48	47	48½	48	47¾
Average:					
Oct. 15-20, 1923	48.00	47.25	48.83	48.00	47.92
Oct. 8-13, 1923	46.70	46.20	47.70	46.80	48.10
Oct. 16-21, 1922	46.00	44.63	46.92	45.75	47.87

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	25-26½	24 -24½	27 -28	25⅜	.....
Tuesday	25-26½	23¾-24¼	27 -28	26	.....
Wednesday	25-26½	23¾-24¼	26½-28	26½	23⅜
Thursday	25-26½	23¾-24¼	26½-28	25¾	23½
Friday	25-26½	23¾-24¼	26½-28	25¾	.....
Saturday	25-26½	23¾-24¼	26½-28	25¾	.....
Average:					
Oct. 15-20, 1923	25.75	24.04	27.33	26.92	23.44
Oct. 8-13, 1923	26.37	25.00	27.50	26.10	24.79
Oct. 16, 1922	.....	24.83	25.67	24.25	25.79

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	(*Cents per lb.*)		(*Cents per lb.*)
Monday	46	Friday	46
Tuesday	46	Saturday	45½
Wednesday	45½		
Thursday	45½	Average	45.75

Fruits and Vegetables

Heavy Exports of Apples.

Wholesale prices of the most important fruits and vegetables trended downward during the week October 15-20, partly as a result of very active shipments earlier in the month. Produce is abundant in city markets. Peak of the barreled apple movement seems to have passed, but shipments of boxed stock were still increasing. The crest of grape shipments also has been reached. Potatoes moved in smaller volume than the week before, but the output of Florida oranges and grapefruit is gaining rapidly.

Apples.—Exports of apples have been exceptionally heavy this season, most shipments going to England and Scotland. Movement has been stimulated by the short crop overseas and by the high opening prices, so that foreign markets thus far have proved more profitable than domestic trade for shippers of eastern fruit. Recently, however, British prices have declined rather sharply. September exports of barreled apples were 155,474 barrels, compared with 88,921 the same month last season. Of the western apples 280,081 boxes were sent to foreign markets, an increase of 120% over the boxed exports of September, 1922. For the three months, July, August, and September, total exports this season were 179,869 barrels and 566,744 boxes, compared with 136,432 barrels and 257,582 boxes during the corresponding period a year ago. For the entire 1922-23 season, exports amounted to nearly 593,000 barrels and 3,491,000 boxes.

The export figures reflect the differences in kind and location of the crops this season and last. In 1922 there was a large surplus of eastern fall varieties available at rather low prices, which led to an early beginning of exports. This season, the early apples were less abundant and were mostly sold in domestic markets, but the large crop in the Northwest provided an early surplus of boxed apples for export. The abundant main crop in Virginia and West Virginia was the chief source of a very active September movement to foreign markets.

Demand within the United States continues moderate, but apple shippers look for an improvement in the near future. Jobbing prices range slightly lower than last season's and show a weaker tendency recently. Closing sales of eastern Grimes were made around $3.50 per barrel, with Jonathans ranging $3-$4.50, York Imperials $3-$3.75, Baldwins $4, Delicious $5-$6.50, and best McIntosh $7.50-$9. Maine Wolf Rivers brought $2.50-$3 in Boston, while midwestern Jonathans and Baldwins ranged $5-$6 in central markets. Most desirable sizes of northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans were selling generally at $1.50-$2.25 per box and Delicious at $3-$3.25.

Activity in the onion market is lagging at shipping points. Forwardings decreased to 900 cars during the week, mostly from New York and Indiana. Spanish Valencias continued to arrive, the equivalent of 34 carloads being unloaded at New York in one day. Crates of this imported stock jobbed at $2.25-$3, and cases reached $5. Prevailing range on New York and midwestern yellows was $2.50-$3.25 per 100-lb. sack, Massachusetts yellow varieties bringing slightly less. In Pittsburgh, Australian Browns from California declined to $3.50, and white California onions held nearly steady in Chicago at $3.65-$3.75, yellows closing at $3-$3.50.

Potatoes.—Shipments of potatoes from Maine, Minnesota, and the Dakotas this season are running far ahead of last fall's early movement, the combined output of these four States being 50% greater. As total forwardings of main-crop potatoes gradually decrease, returns to growers may become more satisfactory. Storage houses are being filled, in the hope of a better future market. The situation appears a little stronger in eastern producing sections, but in the North Central region and farther west prices are relatively low. Quotations on sacked Long Island Green Mountains were higher than on any other stock, the New York City price being $2.35-$2.45 per 100 lbs. Maine Green Mountains sold in several markets at $1.80-$2.10. Eastern round whites at $1.75-$1.90 were in contrast to northern round whites at $1-$1.50. The Chicago car-lot market declined 10¢ except for Red River Ohios and South Dakota Early Ohios, which closed slightly higher.

Wisconsin has become the leading *cabbage* shipping State, followed closely by New York. Movement for the week averaged about 210 cars a day. New York Domestic round type sold in eastern cities at $18-$22 per ton, declining at shipping points to $13. Danish type ranged generally $23-$28 in consuming markets and $12-$17 in producing sections.

Although *grapes* are still moving at the rate of about 1,000 cars a day, there was a thousand-car decrease in the week's total. New York Concords advanced sharply to $75-$80 per ton at shipping points, but ranged steady at 75¢-85¢ per 12-quart basket in city markets. Sales of 2-quart baskets were reported at 17¢-18¢ f. o. b. and 20¢-25¢ in consuming centers. Michigan Concords sold generally around 75¢-90¢ per 12-quart basket.

Virginia yellow *sweet potatoes* weakened in most markets to a range of $2.25-$3.50 per barrel, and New Jersey yellows brought mostly $1.25-$1.85 per bushel hamper.

Long Island *cauliflower* jobbed in eastern cities considerably higher than western New York stock, at $1.75-$3.25 per crate, and some sales of Colorado cauliflower were made at $1.25-$2.25. New York furnished about 65% of the week's total *celery* movement, with two-thirds crates of stock from that State ranging $2-$3 in city markets and $1.50 f. o. b. Late celery in New York is said to be of fine quality; growers were receiving $1.25-$1.50 per crate. Big Boston *lettuce* from New York was quoted at $1.75-$2.25 per crate in eastern cities, while western Iceberg type sold higher at $4.50-$5.50, reaching top of $6-$6.50 in New York. California *tomatoes* were jobbing slowly around $1.25-$1.75 per lug box in New York and Chicago. Over two-thirds of the week's total shipments were from California.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

October 22, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping Point.	Unit of sale.	Oct. 22, 1923.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Oct. 23, 1922.
Potatoes:					
Red River Ohios.	Minneapolis points.	100 lbs. sacked.	[1]$0.65-0.70	[1]$0.65-0.70	[2]$0.75-0.80
Early Ohios.	Alliance, Neb	do	.90-1.00	.90	[3].50-.60
Green Mountains.	Presque Isle, Me.	do	[4]1.30	1.20	.75-.80
Round Whites.	Rochester, N. Y.	do	1.45-1.55	1.55	.95-1.05
Do	Waupaca, Wis.	do	.85-.90	.90-.95	.75
Do	Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	.85-.90	.....	.75-.85
Peoples' Russets.	Grand Junction, Colo.	do	.75-.80	.80-.90	.....
Rurals	Idaho Falls, Idaho.	do	.55	.55-.60	[3].40
Apples:					
Jonathans.	Spokane, Wash.	Boxes	[5]1.50	1.00-1.25	1.30-1.35
Baldwins.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Barrels	.....	.....	3.50-3.75
Do	Rochester, N. Y.	do	4.00	4.00	3.50
Cabbage:					
Danish	do	Bulk, per ton.	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	8.00-10.00
Do	Racine, Wis.	do	12.00-13.00	13.00	.....

[1] U. S. No. 1 and partly graded.
[2] Partly graded.
[3] Wagonloads cash to growers.
[4] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[5] Northwestern extra fancy Winesaps.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of October 14-20, and Season to October 20, With Comparisons.

Product.	Oct. 14-20, 1923.	Oct. 7-13, 1923.	Oct. 15-21, 1922.	Total this season to Oct. 20.	Total last season to Oct. 21.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	5,207	4,483	2,783	21,179	13,553	46,261
Bbl. areas	5,079	5,557	5,442	29,294	33,837	65,950
Cabbage	1,266	1,295	1,624	21,458	27,139	41,341
Cantaloupes	72	115	75	24,422	29,878	29,917
Celery	471	365	604	8,753	7,528	14,782
Grapes	6,092	7,136	6,030	46,675	47,633	59,863
Grapefruit	422	387	(1)	2,034	(1)	16,604
Lettuce:						
New crop	90	79	48	236	[2]122	[2]25,697
Old crop	378	368	316	26,077	21,279	22,282
Onions	904	1.101	1,308	14,840	18,768	29,783
Oranges	344	185	(1)	627	(1)	22,322
Peaches	155	288	73	32,523	38,284	38,299
Pears	606	824	938	15,769	18,704	20,367
Plums and prunes	39	65	(1)	6,482	(1)	5,021
Potatoes:						
Sweet	666	697	806	6,745	8,476	21,588
White	8,288	8,869	8,429	98,316	113,858	253,738
Tomatoes	363	550	263	22,591	25,906	26,624
Vegetables, mixed	367	412	498	19,576	16,630	19,676
Total	30,809	32,776	29,237	397,597	421,473	734,418

[1] Unavailable.
[2] Not included in totals.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week October 16-22, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for October 22, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES (Prices quoted on Round Whites, sacked and bulk per 100 pounds.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Oct. 16-23, 1923.	Oct. 9-15, 1923.	Oct. 17-23, 1922.	Jan. 1-Oct. 22, 1923.	Jan. 1-Oct. 23, 1922.	Oct. 22, 1923.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Oct. 23, 1922.
New York	493	337	406	17,784	17,057	$1.90	$1.95-2.00	$1.45-1.50
Boston	408	329	115	9,772	7,366	1.75	1.75-1.80	1.25-1.30
Philadelphia	233	208	91	6,923	6,277	1.75-1.85	1.85-2.00	1.25
Baltimore	75	61	48	1,891	[1] 1,590	1.85	2.00	1.25-1.35
Pittsburgh	84	69	32	6,473	7,350	1.45-1.55	1.65-1.75	1.25-1.35
Cincinnati	87	55	105	2,449	2,815	[2] 1.15-1.35	1.50-1.55	1.25-1.35
Chicago	871	641	743	18,983	15,565	[3] 1.00-1.15	[3] 1.00-1.25	[3] .90-1.00
St. Louis	140	78	138	3,607	4,749	[2] 1.10-1.25	[2] 1.05-1.25	1.35
Kansas City	351	247	302	9,238	7,397	[2 3] 1.00-1.05	[2 3] 1.00-1.10	[2 3] 1.20

APPLES (Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern Jonathans, barrel).

New York	518	477	363	5,866	4,684	[4] $4.00	[4] $4.00	[5] $3.75-4.00
Boston	57	42	55	434	682	[5] 3.50-3.75	.....	[5] 3.50
Philadelphia	160	155	88	1,292	849	4.50	4.50-4.75	4.00-5.00
Baltimore	19	29	26	389	[1] 226	[6] 3.00-3.15	3.50-3.75	[5] 3.25-3.50
Pittsburgh	83	25	88	1,870	2,024	[5] 4.00-4.25	.....	[5] 3.25-3.50
Cincinnati	41	84	33	683	437	4.00-4.25	[6] 3.50-4.00	.....
Chicago	361	469	358	3,138	3,178	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00
St. Louis	194	316	41	1,202	168	4.00-4.25	3.50-5.00	[7] 4.50
Kansas City	50	111	84	509	315	5.25	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00

APPLES (Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, boxes).

New York	217	87	135	3,643	2,591	$1.75-2.00	$1.75-2.15	$2.75-3.00
Boston	59	41	33	602	305	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	33	54	35	759	609	1.50-2.25	1-50-2.25	1.75-2.25
Baltimore	8	11	1	338	[1] 145	1.75-2-25	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	11	30	23	736	431	1.75-2.00	1.75-2.00	2.00-2.25
Cincinnati	29	33	22	113	32	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	670	290	306	2,120	1,267	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25	2.50-3.00
St. Louis	47	44	42	316	289	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	169	94	97	417	257	2.50-2.75	2.50-2.75	2.50

ONIONS [8] (Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow varieties, sacked per 100 pounds).

New York	262	431	103	1,986	1,062	$2.50-3.00	$3.00-3.25	$1.75-2.00
Boston	46	57	146	466	654	2.75-3.25	3.00-3.50	1.50-1.75
Philadelphia	36	76	51	451	525	3.25	2.60-3.25	1.75-1.80
Baltimore	13	15	7	115	[1] 101	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.40	1.50-1.65
Pittsburgh	83	18	11	375	420	3.00-3.25	3.50-3.75	1.35-1.50
Cincinnati	15	11	8	108	8	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	1.50-1.75
Chicago	121	99	57	706	447	2.50-3.00	2.75-3.25	1.60-1.75
St. Louis	27	25	25	220	120	[9] 2.75-2.80	[9] 3.00	[9] 1.65
Kansas City	31	35	33	162	33	[9] 3.25	[9] 3.00-3.25	[9] 1.75-1.85

CABBAGE (Prices quoted on New York Domestic Round type, bulk per ton).

New York	54	52	41	2,783	1,754	$20.00-22.00	$20.00-26.00	$12.00-15.00
Boston	6	1	8	849	707	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	34	57	56	1,365	1,395	20.00-23.00	18.00-21.00	8.00-12.00
Baltimore	46	41	69	[1] 880	[1] 599	15.00-20.00	20.00-25.00	12.00-16.00
Pittsburgh	38	8	62	1,053	1,012	18.00-20.00	[10] 2.00-2.25	[10] 1.25-1.50
Cincinnati	28	26	37	502	576	[11] 25.00-28.00	[11] 25.00-30.00	[11] 18.00-20.00
Chicago	54	63	38	1,920	1,758	.....	[11] 11.00	[11] 8.50-9.50
St. Louis	43	49	66	955	1,455	[11] 20.00-25.50	[11] 23.00-25.00	[11] 18.00
Kansas City	19	31	48	508	528	.....	[11] 20.00-25.00	.....

SWEET POTATOES (Prices quoted on Eastern Shore of Virginia Yellow varieties, barrels).

New York	166	40	93	6,182	6,856	$2.00-2.25	$3.00-3.25	$1.75-2.00
Boston	56	17	40	3,379	3,377	3.50	3.25	2.00
Philadelphia	17	6	....	1,899	1,994	2.25-2.50	2.50-2.75	.....
Baltimore	5	2	6	[1] 293	[1] 383	2.25-2.50	2.50-2.75	.....
Pittsburgh	30	27	51	2,204	2,369	3.40-3.50	4.00-4.25	1.75-1.90
Cincinnati	8	4	3	1,075	1,120	3.90-4.00	3.00-3.25	2.00-2.25
Chicago	67	52	74	6,403	5,442	3.50-3.75	3.25-3.50	2.00-2.25
St. Louis	....	....	3	1,574	1,571	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	2	....	....	3,261	2,589	.....	.....	[12] .75-.85

[1] Incomplete.
[2] Red River Ohios.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Eastern Baldwins.
[5] Eastern York Imperials.
[6] Eastern Grimes.
[7] Michigan and Illinois Winesaps.
[8] Arrivals include Spanish imports.
[9] Red varieties.
[10] Barrels.
[11] Midwestern stock.
[12] Arkansas Nancy Halls.

Maine Potato Season Active.

Aroostook County potatoes have sold this season at generally satisfactory prices to growers, according to recent reports from the Federal market news office in that district. In mid-October bulk Green Mountains ranged $1.20-$1.25 per 100 pounds, for carloads delivered sales, with freight only deducted. A year ago such stock was selling at 70¢-75¢ on the same basis. Local factors hope for a higher market, however, as the "street price" of $2 per barrel which prevailed around October 20 leaves a small margin of profit. That figure was considered too high by dealers, and a corresponding advance in the carload price was expected.

Prices f. o. b. fluctuated considerably during the first two weeks of October, but were on an upward trend from all indications during the next week. For a time growers refused to sell at current prices and the number of rolling cars increased. On October 19, however, the street price advanced 25 cents, buying became freer, and a general improvement was apparent in the market.

Shipments of Maine potatoes continued heavy throughout September and the first part of October, with a larger number than usual billed to Boston. Many of these are diverted en route, but during September railroad reports showed over 1,470 cars of Maine potatoes arriving in Boston, compared to 500 in last September. About one-fourth of these are reconsigned to other points, and many more of the cars unloaded there are reshipped by boat to New York, Savannah, and other towns along the coast.

Some dealers say that quality is the best in several years, and proof of this statement is found in the small number of inspections made during the month in Boston, the principal consuming market for Maine potatoes. Green Mountains were the chief variety moving in mid-October, and were in good demand, although Spaulding Rose sold slowly at prices 10 cents lower. Cobblers were practically cleaned up at that time, except for some seed and considerable stock in storage. When sales of this variety were made, the price about equaled that of Spaulding Rose.

Digging was practically completed, and weather has permitted all growers to dig their entire crop. Frequently it happens that a portion of the crop is left in the ground each year, because of early snows or freezing. This year, however, there has been ideal weather for digging. During the two weeks ending October 20, it was exceptionally warm, with little rain, which has enabled Maine growers to harvest all of the large crop.

Seed stock will move soon, and a few cars were shipped early in October. Practically all of this stock has been contracted ahead, and the market will be chiefly one of futures. Probably very little seed stock will be bought from day to day. It is said that Maine seed this year will equal Prince Edward Island stock in quality, and seed men who have previously bought there are now turning to Maine.

Western stock has entered into competition with Maine potatoes, especially in such markets as Pittsburgh and Cleveland, but unless this becomes the case in Philadelphia, New York, and other eastern cities, no serious decline in price should result.

Chicago Potato Market Oversupplied.

During late September and early October the Chicago potato market has been weak and, most of that time, topheavy with supplies. There have been short periods of upward reaction, due, as a rule, to strong demand from the outside, which tended to reduce supplies. These recoveries, however, invariably have been followed by depression and the accumulation of more potatoes. Many of the operators were rather optimistic regarding future prices until the October crop estimates were issued, when they felt that not much improvement may be expected. The increase in production was not anticipated and it almost took their breath away.

Supplies from Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Colorado, and Idaho kept pouring in, even with prices so low that little was left for the farmer. Much of this was commission stock, and perhaps that was one of the reasons why prices have been so low, as selling has been more free. However, some of the leading shippers became dissatisfied with prices realized for their potatoes and began to consign to other markets around October 15. There was considerable storing about the first of October, when prices ranged 60¢-75¢ per 100 pounds for Early Ohios, but the storing was confined mainly to this variety, as white stock was generally too green to put away. Many of the North Dakota and western Minnesota Early Ohios have been very poor, showing considerable growth crack, grub injury, and some scab.

According to advices from the Federal market reporter in Chicago, team-track holdings on October 17 were about 400 cars, and, in addition, there were over 100 cars in the outer yards. Movement was very slow, and heavy shipments rolling indicated a weak market until peak of shipments is well past. Even then, with the bearish feeling generally prevailing, any material advance in price is likely to be met with heavy offerings from local storage, which would tend to force prices down.

Operators have been clinging to the hope that final estimates of production would show a short crop in at least one or two large consuming sections in the East and Northeast. This would afford a definite outlet for any surplus that might exist in the northern and middle western States. But, with heavy increases in New York, Maine, and Pennsylvania, as shown by the October report, this hope has been abandoned, and operators are making a closer survey of the whole country to find outlets for the surplus they must handle.

HIGH GRADE STOCK HAS ADVANTAGE.

Idaho Rurals have brought a premium in midwestern markets this season over round white stock from other States because of superior quality and grading. As a general rule this stock is brighter, has fewer defects, and is more uniform in size and shape. The usual premium paid for Idaho Rurals in the Chicago car-lot market is around 25¢ per 100 pounds, but this varies somewhat with the supply. When there are only a few cars of this stock the premium may be as high as 50¢. On the other hand, there have been times when supplies were so heavy that prices were forced down almost to a level with those for Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan round whites. There is a certain class of trade that demands Idaho Rurals and will pay a premium for them, but, after satisfying this demand, it is necessary to reduce prices in order to move the oversupply, as there is not enough difference in quality to warrant a difference of more than 15¢–25¢ in price.

Potomac Valley Apples Exported.

Apple growers in the Cumberland-Martinsburg-Winchester belt of the Potomac Valley have found the export trade a welcome outlet for their record crop this season. Shipping records for the three weeks preceding October 20 show that factors in the apple deal there have been quick to take advantage of export opportunities made possible by the failure of Great Britain's crop.

Price returns from exported apples have been in striking contrast to those of some other agricultural products for which outlets are sought in European markets. Apples are perhaps the only American crop being sold abroad at greater profit than in this country. Average net returns will probably be higher at the season's close than those from domestic markets, even though heavy exportation has relieved American markets of excess offerings. Early shippers were more fortunate than later ones, judging by the tabulation of market prices accompanying this article.

Three years ago only the most speculative dealers exported considerable quantities of apples from the Potomac Valley, but this season conservative growers and shippers, attracted by the excellent early returns, have exported every 2¼-inch apple available. Jonathans moved first, closely followed by York Imperials. There was very little of the latter stock available for export left in the orchards by October 20. Ben Davis have been moving to English markets for some time, and there is still a large amount of 2¼-inch fruit on the trees.

MANY SHIPMENTS CONSIGNED.

It is estimated 25 per cent of the apples shipped out of this section have gone into the export trade. Peak of the export movement has been reached and a rapid decline in volume is expected. Approximately 85 per cent of the apples shipped from Winchester for export were consigned. Winchester, which is in Frederick County, Va., always has been the center of export activities in the Potomac Valley apple belt. Martinsburg usually sells apples going into export channels on the f. o. b. cash track basis, but this year fully 60 per cent have been consigned, according to estimates of members of the trade.

Perhaps the most important contributing factor to heavy exports has been the lack of profitable domestic prices. The home market has been sluggish and shows no immediate signs of improvement. On the other hand, export prices have declined since October 11, due to heavy supplies. The wisdom of exporting just now is questioned by some dealers, and, although net returns are still above the domestic price to growers, many expect a further break in the English market.

Growers who do not wish to consign for export are at a loss for a market, according to reports from a Federal market news representative in that district. They expect improvement in the domestic market later, but not until the consuming public understands that the barreled crop of best-grade fruit will be much under the earlier estimates. When this is appreciated, growers contend that the domestic market will pick up and the consumers will begin to lay in their customary supply of apples for the winter.

Shippers have been forced to store much of the stock in transit because of weak markets in sections east of the Mississippi. Storage facilities in the Potomac Valley are far from adequate. Houses at Martinsburg, Berkeley Springs, and Winchester will soon be filled for the winter, and the larger commercial varieties of apples are still to be harvested. While it is true that less barreled stock is stored this year, supplies of boxed stock are heavier in the eastern storage plants than at this time last season.

1923 British Apple Market Prices, per Barrel.

[Shilling converted at rate of 23 cents.]

Market and variety.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 2.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 10.
Glasgow:							
Va. York Imperials	$8.05–$8.28	$5.75–$8.05; few $9.20.	$7.13–$8.51				
Va. Ben Davis	$6.90–$8.51		$7.36–$7.94				
Va. Jonathans	$8.17–$9.66	Few $10.35–$11.50	$10.35				
Liverpool:							
Va. York Imperials			$8.28–$8.74		$6.21–$8.51		$5.98–$7.36; many slack, $4.83–$5.75.
Va. Ben Davis			$6.90–$7.36		$6.21–$7.36; slack, $5.52–$5.75.		$5.98–$7.02.
Va. Jonathans				$6.90–$8.74	$6.90–$11.04		$6.90–$9.66.
Southampton:							
Va. York Imperials			$8.05–$8.53			$6.67–$8.05	
Va. Ben Davis			$6.90–$7.59			$7.36–$7.59	
Va. Jonathans			$10.81				

Market and variety.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 19.
Glasgow:						
Va. York Imperials	$4.60–$7.13; mostly $5.29–$6.21.			$4.83–$5.18		$4.60–$5.52.
Va. Ben Davis	$5.18–$6.90; mostly $5.29–$6.21.		$5.75	$4.60–$4.83		$4.37–$5.06.
Va. Jonathans			All slack, $6.44			
Liverpool:						
Va. York Imperials				Heated, $3.91–$5.75; wasty lower.	$4.83–$5.75; many slack, $4.37–$5.06.	$3.91–$5.98; mostly $4.30–$5.29.
Va. Ben Davis				do	$4.83–$5.29; slacks, $4.37–$4.83.	Mostly $4.49–$5.06.
Va. Jonathans					$5.75–$7.36	
London:						
Va. York Imperials		$5.75				$5.06–$5.29.

Grain

Grain Prices Make Sharp Decline.

Prices of the principal grains made further declines during the week Oct. 15–20. Wheat future prices declined 2–3¢ per bushel, December wheat at Chicago closing at $1.05⅜ and the May wheat at $1.10⅜ compared with $1.08⅜ and $1.12⅞, respectively, at the close of the previous week. Corn prices were also slightly lower with the December at Chicago closing at 75⅝ and the May at 72⅝.

The official forecast of the Argentine wheat crop, which placed the 1923–24 crop at 248,752,000 bushels as compared with 189,046,000 bushels for 1922–23, together with revisions upward in the Canadian estimates, was a depressing factor in the wheat market. The world's crop was further increased by revised estimates of the wheat crop in Italy and Austria. Speculative buying also fell off somewhat during the week and added to the weakness of the market. Export sales reported continued of small volume, while the grain inspected for export during the week was principally from the Pacific coast markets. More than a million bushels of grain was inspected for export at three of the principal exporting markets on the Pacific coast. While good amounts of wheat from the Pacific coast have been exported during the past three months to China and Japan, a large percentage of this week's exports was reported to be destined for European markets. Exports from Atlantic coast ports were practically all of Canadian wheat. The world's exports, however, were about the same as at the corresponding time last year, as is indicated by the amount reported on ocean passage, which was given as 45,472,000 bushels, compared with 41,512,000 for the corresponding week last year.

The total net exports of wheat from the United States for the first three months of this crop year were 51,321,000 bushels compared with 84,346,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Oct. 15–20.	Oct. 8–13.	Oct. 15–20.	Oct. 8–13.	Oct. 15–20.	Oct. 8–13.
	Bushesl.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	10,038,000	7,658,000	4,783,000	2,848,000	7,986,000	6,094,000
Primary receipts last year	11,492,000	10,419,000	7,907,000	7,093,000	5,783,000	4,989,000
Primary shipments	5,416,000	3,854,000	1,907,000	1,395,000	5,312,000	3,909,000
Primary shipments last year	6,049,000	5,815,000	6,070,000	5,560,000	4,391,000	3,383,000
Visibly supply	66,529,000	65,840,000	988,000	1,660,000	19,626,000	18,032,000
Visibly supply last year	35,158,000	33,411,000	9,153,000	9,738,000	35,774,000	36,844,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	399	367	933	1,057	522	619
Minneapolis	2,249	2,267	84	59	501	484
Duluth	815	.....	3	.....	49	.....
St. Louis	625	632	354	224	422	343
Kansas City	975	1,111	143	90	275	277
Cincinnati	146	70	72	21	71	87
Omaha	640	386	298	181	395	341
Wichita	168	255	13	20	6	11
Hutchinson	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	60	.....	110	.....	449	.....

The large visible supply of wheat continued also to be a depressing factor, but it was stated by the trade that many mills were long on the futures rather than a cash grain and it was expected that the visible would be reduced rapidly when they began to exchange their futures for cash wheat.

The receipts of cash grain were about 2½ million bushels larger than during the previous week, but the better grades were absorbed readily by elevators and mills. Cash prices, however, declined in sympathy with futures during the week. At Chicago the mills took the choice milling grades of the Dark Hard varieties, as well as Red Winter, of which the supply was very light.

Cash wheat at Minneapolis continued fairly firm, No. 1 Dark Northern selling from 1–13¢ over the December future price at the close of the week. The demand, however, was principally for the better grades, and the lower grades did not sell so readily. Minneapolis mills reported a seasonable volume of business and that there was some improvement in flour sales. The receipts of durum wheat at Minneapolis were light as the bulk of the North Dakota durum was going to Duluth. The better grades were in good milling demand, and No. 1 Amber sold from 1–10¢ over the Duluth December durum future price.

The demand for hard winter wheat at Kansas City fell off somewhat during the week because of the keen competition from Canadian shippers. Eastern and northwestern mills which had been large buyers at Kansas City were reported to be buying more of the Canadian wheat, which could be bought at slightly lower prices, duty paid, than the best grades of hard winter wheat from the southwestern markets.

The approach of larger shipments of new corn, together with the weakness in the wheat market, weakened the corn market materially during the week under review. While corn future prices were only slightly lower, cash prices declined 3–5¢ from the high level reached during the previous week. There was a larger movement of corn during the week and primary receipts increased about 2,000,000 bushels over those of the previous week. The visible supply, however, was further decreased and at the close of the week was reported at less than 1,000,000 bushels. The movement of the new crop was getting under way and several cars were received at the various markets. Practically all arrivals, however, were of heavy moisture content, testing from 20–30 per cent, and sold at rather heavy discounts under the old corn. Sales in general of the new corn were around 80–90 cents. Producers were reported to be making an effort to hurry the new grain to market in order to obtain the high prevailing prices. In marketing the new corn, however, the facilities of the markets for handling corn containing excess moisture should be borne in mind so that the markets may not be congested with the new grain, which will get out of condition quickly. An oversupply of new corn of heavy moisture content has frequently resulted in heavy price declines and serious losses to producers and shippers. The demand for corn while sufficient to absorb the limited offerings was not of large volume and buyers were reported to be awaiting a larger new crop movement.

Receipts of oats at the principal markets were also larger than for the previous week and resulted in a further increase in the visible supply. The weakness in other grains was also felt in the oats market and the demand was less active. Elevators and shippers were fairly active in the Chicago market, while the cereal interests were the principal buyers of the better grades. Slight improvement in the eastern demand was also noted at Chicago. Oats prices were lowered 1–3¢ at the other large markets because of further large receipts and a falling off in the demand.

The rye market remained fairly firm notwithstanding the weakness in other grains and prices were very little changed from those of the previous week, No. 2 rye being quoted at Minneapolis at 63–66 and at Milwaukee at 69–70 cents.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of October 15–20, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	160	.....	12	28	56
Gulf ports [2]	188	42	15	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	1,057	.....	.....	359	.....
Total:					
Oct. 15–20, 1923	1,405	42	27	387	56
Oct. 8–13, 1923	2,111	25	34	252	93
Oct. 16–21, 1922	2,517	1,174	431	675	641
July 1, 1923–Oct. 20, 1923	28,393	1,232	401	8,262	5,618
July 1, 1922–Oct. 21, 1922	67,735	16,884	9,791	11,630	11,236

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Wheat, Ground, and Wheat-Milling Products.

[Source: Department of Commerce.]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR 924 IDENTICAL MILLS.

Month.	Wheat ground (bushels).	Production.		Average pounds of wheat per barrel of flour.	Average pounds of offal per bushel of wheat.	Daily (24-hour) capacity in wheat flour (barrels).	Per cent of total capacity operated.
		Wheat flour (barrels).	Wheat grain offal (pounds).				
May	31,834,146	6,950,756	561,589,464	274.8	17.6	616.706	43.3
June	29,820,718	6,499,322	529,367,824	275.3	17.8	616,706	42.2
July	34,410,092	7,492,576	607,138,223	275.6	17.6	616,706	46.6

These returns include only mills which are now manufacturing at the rate of 5,000 or more barrels of flour annually. The figures for August include reports from 1,031 mills that produced 84.5 per cent of the total wheat flour reported at the biennial census of manufactures, 1921. In July 1,054 mills produced 84.4 per cent of the flour reported in 1921.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of October 13 to 19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 13–19, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 13–19, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 13–19, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 13–19, 1922.	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. 1923-24 [1]	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
CHICAGO.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	125	.....	127	4	.....	11	30	135	22
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	93	11
No. Spring..... No. 2	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	1	7	128	5
Hard Winter... No. 2	110	113	116	71	43	42	1,922	1,378	139
No. 3	108	109	115	19	24	6	794	458	173
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	110	111	114	1	5	17	328	861	38
No. 3	108	106	114	2	1	5	470	503	93
Red Winter.... No. 2	111	111	118	3	6	14	632	1,312	48
No. 3	109	110	117	3	1	7	582	1,007	58
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	126	126	123	376	498	1,020	5,667	4,176	136
No. 2	123	122	118	145	201	122	2,210	1,388	159
No. 3	119	119	115	297	322	51	3,664	2,521	145
No. Spring..... No. 1	121	121	117	64	84	332	1,062	1,069	99
No. 2	117	118	114	34	57	196	828	520	159
No. 3	114	115	111	41	38	71	759	521	146
Am. Durum... No. 2	104	105	104	46	46	33	679	674	101
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	23	53	1,022	5
No. 3	121	121	121	11	4	54	117	883	13
Hard Winter... No. 2	113	113	116	110	96	174	2,269	3,912	58
No. 3	113	113	116	213	141	311	3,559	3,632	98
CHICAGO.									
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	109	110	113	5	2	22	56	180	31
No. 3	103	109	112	1	1	10	87	151	58
Red Winter.... No. 2	118	117	119	12	22	9	595	1,365	44
No. 3	116	115	115	29	25	64	641	1,281	50
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	31	24	148	16
No. 3	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	25	33	182	18
Hard Winter... No. 2	106	109	112	93	58	70	912	2,118	43
No. 3	105	107	112	90	56	37	775	1,446	54
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	105	109	115	5	1	2	46	318	14
No. 3	105	107	113	5	1	1	56	243	23
ST. LOUIS.									
Hd. Winter.... No. 2	111	116	121	50	25	15	357	354	101
Red Winter.... No. 2	116	121	127	88	62	56	2,147	2,979	72
No. 3	111	116	122	66	37	113	1,627	2,361	69
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	117	119	119	1,884	1,857	2,945	32,998	39,319	84

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 13–19, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 13–19, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 13–19, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 13–19, 1922.	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. 1923-24 [1]	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	110	107	72	52	59	105	3,344	2,206	152
No. 3	109	104	71	3	1	45	3,397	1,802	189
Yellow..... No. 2	111	107	72	302	214	249	8,774	6,720	131
No. 3	111	106	72	32	15	89	10,415	5,002	208
Mixed..... No. 2	109	107	71	107	64	227	3,564	4,255	84
No. 3	107	107	71	5	10	25	4,770	2,531	188
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow..... No. 3	96	93	.....	2	2	.....	1,061	847	125
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	108	102	66	5	7	25	975	995	98
No. 3	102	97	67	1	1	3	60	329	18
Yellow..... No. 2	107	98	72	7	6	15	1,235	621	199
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	273	139
Mixed..... No. 2	109	97	69	8	16	9	1,164	860	135
No. 3	108	97	64	2	4	1	207	633	33
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 2	102	104	66	11	18	41	1,015	917	111
No. 3	101	95	68	4	1	2	277	492	56
Yellow..... No. 2	100	97	66	31	24	72	2,138	1,432	149
No. 3	100	98	68	2	1	1	1,019	767	133
Mixed..... No. 2	99	97	66	13	9	34	976	886	110
No. 3	98	.....	67	3	.....	5	340	597	57

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 13–19, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 13–19, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 13–19, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 13–19, 1922.	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. 1923-24 [1]	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
ST LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	112	110	73	31	11	51	1,663	1,046	159
No. 3	110	108	73	7	4	3	630	477	132
Yellow..... No. 2	111	106	73	47	21	63	2,674	1,187	225
No. 3	110	106	72	4	6	13	2,192	964	227
Mixed..... No. 2	110	107	72	28	11	32	820	573	143
No. 3	109	104	71	5	1	4	565	352	161
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	109	105	71	712	506	1,114	53,655	36,764	146

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 13–19, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 13–19, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 13–19, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 13–19, 1922.	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. 1923-24 [1]	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	44	44	44	213	247	172	2,946	2,263	130
No. 3	43	44	43	198	191	304	2,681	4,424	61
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White..... No. 2	41	41	41	99	113	85	1,231	520	237
No. 3	40	40	39	239	226	137	2,081	2,218	94
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	44	45	44	6	10	5	41	56	73
No. 3	43	44	43	77	44	20	404	332	122
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 3	41	42	41	83	86	62	856	581	147
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	45	46	47	31	23	32	233	227	103
No. 3	44	45	46	105	78	55	1,065	975	109
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	42	43	43	1,051	1,018	872	11,538	11,596	99

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 13–19, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 13–19, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 13–19, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 13–19, 1922.	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. 1923-24 [1]	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Oct. 19. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	72	73	81	7	6	16	182	574	32
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western..... No. 2	67	68	73	50	52	185	1,314	1,068	123

[1] 1922–23 for corn. [2] 3-year average for corn.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, October 19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 19.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 11.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 19.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 11.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 11.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 11.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago.....	104⅝	109¼	113	108⅞	109¾	113¾	112⅛	110⅜
Minneapolis.....	113⅜	118⅜	108½	107⅞	118⅛	123	110⅝	109⅝
Kansas City.....	102	105⅞	106⅝	101⅞	105⅞	109½	105¾	103¼
Winnipeg.....	92⅞	95⅜	96¼	96⅜	98⅛	100⅝	101⅛	100⅞
Liverpool.....	104⅛	107⅛	119⅜	.....	103	106¼	115	.....

Corn.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 19.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 11.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 19.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 11.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 11.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 11.
Chicago.....	75¾	76¾	65¾	62⅞	73⅛	75	67⅞	64⅞
Kansas City.....	72⅜	73⅞	64⅜	59⅛	70	72⅜	65¼	61¼

Oats.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 19.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 11.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 19.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 11.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 11.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 11.
Chicago.....	41⅞	43¼	41¾	39⅝	44⅜	45⅝	42	40
Winnipeg.....	39½	39¾	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	43⅛	42¼	42

[1] March futures for Liverpool.

Receipts of Wheat for September, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, September, 1923.	Total, August, 1923.	Total, July 1-Sept. 30, 1923.	Total, July 1-Sept. 30, 1922.
Dk. N. Spring....No. 1	1,766	207	1	21	8	15			52				33		1				60	16		475	2,655	2,171	6,958	11,077
No. 2	1,072	182	4	14	1								12						1	1		140	1,427	808	2,679	3,775
No. 3	1,960	317	9	21	1	38							14		1							169	2,530	1,057	3,774	3,176
All others	2,591	512	7	10		31					2		41									300	3,494	1,214	4,800	2,924
Total	7,389	1,218	21	66	10	84			52		2		100		2				61	17		1,084	10106	5,250	18,211	20,952
N. Spring.....No. 1	260	34	2	6								4	44						43	30		194	617	612	1,751	4,145
No. 2	190	35	1	7								7	36						10	9		120	415	486	1,274	2,172
No. 3	237	43	13	2								9	48						2	3		128	485	506	1,167	1,045
All others	393	48	27	5							2	26	140									98	739	500	1,386	843
Total	1,080	160	43	20							2	46	268						55	42		540	2,256	2,104	5,578	8,205
Red Spring.....No. 1	4		1																8	1		6	20	6	33	27
No. 2	4																			1		5	10	10	30	19
No. 3	3												2						2			5	12	10	23	23
All others	1	1											5									5	12	6	28	31
Total	12	1	1										7						10	2		21	54	32	114	100
Total Hard Red Spring	8,481	1,379	65	86	10	84			52		4	46	375		2				126	61		1,645	12416	7,386	23,903	29,257
Amber Durum...No. 1	19	83	1	3																		12	118	192	411	722
No. 2	302	868		3		182	16					5	1									78	1,455	1,023	2,811	3,084
No. 3	259	794										5	11									81	1,150	377	1,588	812
All others	144	409					2						2									53	610	147	782	364
Total	724	2,154	1	6		182	18					10	14									224	3,333	1,739	5,592	4,982
Durum.....No. 1	3	3		1							2		1		1							3	14	55	136	599
No. 2	62	121	8	2		113	8				2	8	14		4	1						30	373	440	1,286	2,950
No. 3	68	132	5	2		37					2	7	39		2							46	340	239	861	1,245
All others	71	177	6		1						1	5	19		2							41	323	218	703	1,181
Total	204	433	19	5	1	150	8				7	20	73		9	1						120	1,050	952	2,986	5,975
Red Durum.....No. 1	44	210	4	10								1	1									17	287	256	734	1,816
No. 2	143	368	27	8	2			1		1		9	2									48	609	304	1,138	1,302
No. 3	89	337	6	4								1	7								1	46	491	118	687	492
All others	27	131	5	1									6									12	182	78	327	439
Total	303	1,046	42	23	2			1		1		11	16								1	123	1,569	756	2,886	4,049
Total Durum	1,231	3,633	62	34	3	332	26	1		1	7	41	103		9	1					1	467	5,952	3,447	11,464	15,006
Dk. Hd. Win....No. 1	105	2		15								9	1	12	15	14			57	229		414	873	1,145	4,644	2,841
No. 2	32			6							9	9	6	22	63	30			24	105	5	392	703	1,217	3,927	5,621
No. 3	4	2		4							2	13	6	15	36	4			1	13	6	144	250	603	1,656	4,475
All others		3									1	15		8	22	1				1	5	58	114	334	696	2,670
Total	141	7		25							12	46	13	57	136	49			82	348	16	1,008	1,940	3,299	10,923	15,607
Hard Winter.....No. 1	332	23		187	1	16	2			83	5	70	29	135	21	73	1		129	567	10	948	2,632	8,271	21,717	8,979
No. 2	450	195	1	498	16	85	3		16	463	37	536	169	315	64	151	3		47	205	62	1,886	5,202	12,163	27,406	31,716
No. 3	67	7	1	329	6	3			14	72	17	851	220	322	26	71	6	1	10	17	62	1,281	3,383	6,713	14,832	21,142
All others	74	2		524	3	5	3		9	33	98	1,894	436	148	49	61	10		2	3	102	825	4,281	6,182	13,051	13,988
Total	923	227	2	1,538	26	109	8		39	651	157	3,351	854	920	160	356	20	1	188	792	236	4,940	15498	33,329	77,006	75,825
Y. Hd. Win.....No. 1			1	2			1						1		1	1	1		3	7		13	31	115	287	938
No. 2	10		2	53			2		1			6	6	1		12				5		41	139	734	1,529	6,424
No. 3	9		2	177					2	30		15	18	1		30	1		2		6	29	322	953	1,520	2,479
All others	7		23	576			2		2	36	5	32	56			92			1		23	102	957	1,242	2,456	1,538
Total	26		28	808			5		5	66	5	53	81	2	1	135	2		6	12	29	185	1,449	3,044	5,792	11,379
Total Hard Red Winter	1,090	234	30	2,371	26	109	13		44	717	174	3,450	948	979	297	540	22	1	276	1,152	281	6,133	18887	39,672	93,721	102811
Red Winter.....No. 1	4			1	2	1	7		12			7				38		8	68	122		204	474	1,082	3,797	1,061
No. 2	1			63	86	24	127		110	29	21	103	2	1	15	307	41	152	56	147	15	1,178	2,478	8,045	17,140	15,614
No. 3	1			146	59	3	55		45	17		122			1	342	111	89	7	19	8	497	1,522	5,059	9,143	14,104
All others	1		3	304	32	10	273	1	334	12	4	75			5	429	106	98		5	27	438	2,157	4,518	7,932	14,366
Total	7		3	514	179	38	462	1	501	58	25	307	2	1	21	1,116	258	347	131	293	50	2,317	6,631	18,704	38,012	45,145
Western Red.....No. 1																			72	185		104	361	68	460	289
No. 2				1															33	62		30	126	12	171	220
No. 3																			2	2			4	1	10	25
All others																								1	1	12
Total				1															107	249		134	491	82	642	546
Total Soft Red Winter	7		3	515	179	38	462	1	501	58	25	307	2	1	21	1,116	258	347	238	542	50	2,451	7,122	18,786	38,654	45,691
Hard White.....No. 1																			126	63		192	381	591	1,224	1,436
No. 2			13												2				204	72		119	410	119	595	441
No. 3			10																61	29		46	146	39	281	364
All others			10																16	7		11	44	22	197	190
Total			33												2				407	171		368	981	771	2,297	2,431
Soft White.....No. 1	1				1							1							12	159		119	293	224	601	400
No. 2					7	4	1		1			10							134	450		629	1,236	465	1,813	1,683
No. 3						1	2					11							39	150		96	299	77	419	478
All others																				12		21	33	33	83	74
Total	1				8	5	3		1			22							185	771		865	1,861	799	2,916	2,635
Western White..No. 1																			94	191		266	551	495	1,360	1,103
No. 2																			139	999		414	1,552	689	2,342	1,919
No. 3																			32	341		81	454	158	665	1,358
All others																				2		29	31	28	91	197
Total																			265	1,533		790	2,588	1,370	4,458	4,577
Total White Wheat	1		33		8	5	3		1			22			2				857	2,475		2,023	5,430	2,940	9,671	9,643
Mixed Wheat.....No. 1	136	116		16		56						3	6	1	19	15			19	143		240	770	1,067	3,519	3,715
No. 2	190	462		105	14	4	34		13	43	5	159	43	8	118	68	7	2	61	261	15	626	2,238	3,671	9,211	9,354
No. 3	157	360		172	4	2	11		5	6	10	196	77	10	32	71	14	2	10	115	6	219	1,479	2,008	4,457	6,300
All others	124	315		369			1		1	19	28	231	196		12	130	4	1	2	14	26	176	1,649	1,548	3,707	5,010
Total Mixed Wheat	607	1,253		662	18	62	46		19	68	43	589	322	19	181	284	25	5	92	533	47	1,261	6,136	8,294	20,894	24,379
Total, September, 1923	11417	6,499	193	3,668	244	630	550	2	617	844	253	4,455	1,750	999	512	1,941	305	353	1,589	4,763	379	13980	55943	.....	.....	.....
Total, August, 1923	7,969	3,024	155	14687	1,217	936	1,632	259	1,488	1,383	1,313	9,532	2,087	3,462	960	4,199	1,589	988	539	2,162	854	20000	.....	80,525	.....	.....
Total, July 1-Sept. 30, 1923	23132	11750	443	25783	1,785	2,041	3,016	664	3,072	3,183	4,427	20719	5,153	9,229	3,338	10325	2,783	2,013	2,616	7,488	1,913	53434	.....	.....	198307	.....
Total, July 1-Sept. 30, 1922	25573	18632	405	20307	742	7,032	8,129	353	8,310	11113	6,803	24415	9,026	7,039	4,147	8,441	1,758	1,293	1,832	6,132	2,848	52457	.....	.....	.....	226787

Receipts of Oats for September, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, Sept., 1923.	Total, Aug., 1923.	Total, July 1, 1923–Sept. 30, 1923.	Total, July 1, 1922–Sept. 30, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	39	1,162	1,077	169	75	2,522	1	1				2													2,524	4,087	9,027	9,897
Milwaukee		151	907	87	34	1,179																			1,179	1,822	3,792	2,375
Minneapolis	11	406	768	331	270	1,786					24	24													1,810	1,796	3,964	4,506
New York	7	210	156	30	18	421																			421	395	1,138	2,940
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	7	145	573	235	72	1,032		4	18	16	5	43	2	51	23	19	2	97							1,172	1,264	3,226	2,505
Buffalo	2	271	255	33	5	566																			566	812	1,805	1,338
Indianapolis	9	77	452	183	45	766		8	6	5		19													785	1,052	2,080	1,546
Omaha		95	653	236	108	1,092			1	1		2													1,094	1,390	2,952	1,985
Peoria	1	145	74	4	8	232																			232	458	851	1,042
Cairo	1	21	436	136	93	687			1			1	1	1			1	3							691	902	2,287	2,333
Cincinnati	5	22	119	46	15	207	2	3		2		7													214	280	596	504
Memphis		6	218	69	27	320	2		3	2		7	5	36	8		1	50							377	539	1,388	1,401
Louisville	3	17	233	124	21	398			2			2													400	488	1,010	515
Kansas Cities		38	901	68	26	1,033		1	2	1		4			6	1		7							1,044	1,122	2,346	965
Philadelphia		25	36	2	1	64																			64	71	154	502
Denver		17	58	40	14	129			6	4		10		1	2			3							142	92	305	239
Nashville		43	265	48	26	382		8	16	3	5	32	3	33	37	4	5	82			1			1	497	401	1,061	672
Detroit	1	53	110	30	11	205																			205	89	363	259
Seattle	21	40	13	10	2	86													2	3	1			6	92	26	134	174
Portland	115	40	12	2		169			1	1		2							25	26	19	13	6	89	260	44	332	281
Cleveland		14	167	54	24	259			1			1													260	298	645	480
Duluth		6	33	135	140	314					4	4													318	94	538	484
New Orleans			42	13	1	56			1			1													57	108	199	180
Fort Worth		39	83	8	4	134				1		1		28	12	9	4	53							188	156	487	288
Baltimore		18	60	10	4	92																			92	58	180	849
Sioux City		112	214	58	6	390																			390	399	956	840
Boston		4	6	1	2	13																			13	43	69	765
Atlanta														1				1							1		1	3
Galveston			15		2	17																			17	14	50	51
Wichita	2	36	14	1	2	55							1	6	1			8							63	56	133	32
St. Joseph		12	91	13	2	118				2	1	3			1		1	2							123	43	196	143
All other inspection points	27	604	2,698	336	145	3,810	2	5	4		1	12	36	90	69	30	10	235		2				2	4,059	4,389	10,673	8,119
Total, Sept., 1923	251	3,289	10,739	2,512	1,203	18,534	7	30	62	38	40	177	48	247	159	63	24	541	27	31	21	13	6	98	19,350			
Total, Aug., 1923	330	6,181	12,570	2,170	857	22,108	9	39	38	10	23	119	47	227	169	53	23	519	5	19	13	1	4	42		22,788		
Total, July 1, 1923, to Sept. 30, 1923	786	12,566	29,377	5,706	2,238	50,673	19	97	129	60	100	405	178	753	568	159	60	1,718	32	50	36	14	10	142			52,938	
Total, July 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1922	589	12,074	28,456	4,349	1,130	46,598	10	81	103	15	100	309	30	229	638	246	83	1,226	31	16	17	12	4	80				48,213

Receipts of Shelled Corn for September, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade in terms of carloads inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total Sept. 1923.	Total Aug. 1923.	Total, Oct. 1, 1922–Sept. 30, 1923.	Total, Oct. 1, 1921–Sept. 30, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	96	421	28	9	26	580	618	1,775	131	35	89	2,648	176	409	45	5	80	715	3,943	4,468	65,239	100,129
Omaha	54	153	35	12	12	266	75	295	36	6	7	419	28	90	15	4	14	151	836	1,279	17,598	22,233
Peoria	10	13				23	282	337	27	3	8	657	37	70	8	1	5	121	801	1,119	12,486	13,616
Kansas Cities	12	111	2	1	5	131	6	193	15	1	6	221	2	163	16	3	12	196	548	915	12,025	16,293
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	17	318	36	9	6	386	41	529	106	25	24	725	14	163	28	7	9	221	1,332	1,485	18,590	20,201
Milwaukee	18	121	9		3	151	224	506	33	12	21	796	39	124	10	7	13	193	1,140	849	11,641	18,436
Indianapolis	29	277	39	12	10	367	66	320	31	12	12	441	11	41	5	4	7	68	876	735	14,030	14,719
Minneapolis	5	1				6	119	64	6	1	6	196	77	35	3	2	5	122	324	419	7,290	14,832
Buffalo	2	10				12	128	303	15	3	3	452		3				3	467	458	8,475	8,555
Cincinnati	7	23	4	2	5	41	35	80	6		4	125	5	21	3		3	32	198	240	3,802	4,195
Memphis	1	46	2		3	52	6	288	9	1	4	308		10	1			11	371	324	5,197	3,891
Louisville	18	113	18		2	151	18	83	5	1		107	4	6				10	268	238	3,755	3,531
Sioux City	5	28	5		1	39	72	301	36	3	2	414	7	67	4	2	7	87	540	457	8,046	11,001
Philadelphia							2	20			3	25							25	37	5,034	8,360
Nashville	7	111	12	5	7	142	4	71	15	4	5	99		8		1	3	12	253	274	4,129	2,514
Cleveland	4	10		1		15	18	28	2			48	2	1	1			4	67	66	1,475	1,695
Baltimore		1			1	2	6	18	1		1	26	2	1			1	4	32	34	9,302	28,053
New Orleans							11	147	2		2	162		6				6	168	184	11,511	19,288
Denver	2	2				4	32	33	4		2	71	24	49	4	2	5	84	159	179	4,556	2,972
Detroit	3	4				7	32	30	1			63		2				2	72	83	974	1,425
Wichita	7	17	2			26	2	6	1			9	10	31	7		2	50	85	148	1,572	903
Seattle							42	57	3		1	103	5	5				10	113	100	1,277	1,105
Fort Worth		13	1			14		27	2	1	2	32		7	3		1	11	57	93	1,679	1,702
Portland							13	30	1			44	1	3				4	48	48	535	563
Atlanta																				1	1	3
Galveston		5				5	1					1		6	1			7	13	12	197	223
Duluth							4	2	1			7	1	1				2	9	15	564	9,821
New York							4	27				31							31	35	6,993	17,711
St. Joseph		176	28	10	10	224		135	27	8	2	172		67	17	3	8	95	491	612	6,421	6,803
All other inspection points	152	742	91	11	25	1,021	413	1,734	206	32	48	2,433	98	908	111	23	75	1,215	4,669	4,991	69,477	71,957
Total, September, 1923	449	2,716	312	72	116	3,665	2,274	7,439	722	148	252	10,835	543	2,297	282	64	250	3,436	17,936			
Total, August, 1923	616	3,538	241	41	135	4,571	2,878	7,569	509	91	232	11,279	626	2,807	284	51	280	4,048		19,898		
Total, Oct. 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923	3,846	35,102	16,911	3,735	1,851	61,445	13,585	78,822	64,392	16,527	7,944	181,270	4,516	36,406	20,652	6,265	3,317	71,156			313,871	
Total, Oct. 1, 1921, to Sept. 30, 1922	10,478	38,859	15,556	8,313	6,141	79,347	22,916	88,702	57,510	24,814	27,532	221,474	11,003	60,816	39,420	7,792	7,155	126,186				427,007

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Generally Firm.

The hay market remained generally firm during the week Oct. 15–20 and at the close prices were practically on the same level as for the previous week. Light receipts in a few markets, however, caused a slight advance in prices over last week's close. The average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets for the week under review was about $26.50 per ton.

There was a continued good demand for the better grades of hay, but the lower grades moved slowly and in some markets it was necessary to make concessions in price in order to move the low-grade hay.

Rainy weather, together with bad road conditions in the Central West, restricted the movement of hay in that territory. The receipts at the various markets, with comparison with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, are shown in the accompanying table:

	Oct. 15 to Oct. 20, 1923.	Oct. 8 to Oct. 13, 1923.	Oct. 16 to Oct. 21, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 20, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 21, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	86	107	98	3,584	3,704
New York	203	162	137	5,853	6,923
Philadelphia	71	88	46	2,381	3,922
Pittsburgh	64	61	90	4,569	4,742
Cincinnati	45	63	68	5,237	5,487
Chicago	324	429	293	9,201	9,781
Minneapolis-St. Paul	178	176	118	4,344	5,079
St. Louis	208	134	165	6,564	5,949
Omaha	157	107	.....	4,794	.....
Kansas City	273	452	431	17,103	16,802
Los Angeles	152	227	192	6,322	4,810
San Francisco	98	130	41	5,203	3,370

At Boston there was very little top-grade hay received during the week. What few cars did arrive were quickly absorbed. Medium and lower grades of hay were in good supply. The demand for these grades was slow and very few sales were reported.

At New York the receipts were liberal at Manhattan and light at the Bronx and Brooklyn stations during the week under review. The demand was good for the better and medium grades. No. 1 timothy still continued scarce. There was a surplus of lower grade hay and prices on these were reduced $1 per ton over last week's quotations. The majority of offerings at New York were from Canada in small heavy pressed bales, which met with a slow demand, as New York buyers do not care for hay pressed too tight.

The receipts in the southeastern markets were light during the week, but were sufficient to meet the limited demand. At Richmond dealers were reported to be storing hay in expectation of higher prices later.

At Cincinnati prices were advanced $1.50 to $2 per ton over last week's prices because of the abnormally light receipts and failure of the trade to secure enough hay for their immediate requirements. Trading here was confined to retailers, with very little improvement noted for southern or near-by shipment.

Recent rains retarded country loadings and the receipts at Chicago for this reason fell off materially. The receipts at the first of the week were large and met with a limited demand, therefore price reductions on all grades were necessary. The general quality of the hay on the north side tracks was fair with an exceptional car of No. 1 which met with ready sale at 50¢ per ton over the current market price.

There was an increase in the receipts of alfalfa at Kansas City which met with a fairly good demand from the South, particularly on the better grades.

It is reported that the fourth cutting of alfalfa in Texas is practically completed. The quality was injured by rains but generally the hay is cleaner from weeds than last year's.

The San Joaquin Valley of California will have a large quantity of alfalfa hay available in case of a mild winter, according to reports, for the reason that sheep men have tied up good amounts of hay to insure feed in case of pasturage not being available. An open winter would release this hay for other consumption.

The prairie hay market developed a firmer tone at Kansas City during the week under review because of the falling off in the arrivals of this kind of hay. The small movement was attributed almost entirely to the recent rains in that territory and the resulting bad conditions of the country roads. Stockyards absorbed a large part of the offerings there, with a limited demand from feeders.

The prairie hay market was badly congested at Omaha and 90 per cent of the receipts were off grade, stained, and otherwise damaged.

The demand for prairie hay at Minneapolis was practically all local and the market developed an easier tone on expectation of larger receipts.

Feed Markets Suffer Reaction.

Freer offerings of bran and middlings both by mills and resellers during the week ending October 20 resulted in a decidedly weaker tendency in all feed distributing markets.

The demand was light, which is usual during October. During the six-month period May–October the consumption of mill feeds is approximately only one-third of the entire annual consumption, as pasture is the most important source of feed during these months.

Prices were easier but few feedstuffs suffered the loss in price witnessed in bran which in a few markets amounted to as much as $3 per ton. Corn feeds were fairly steady but because of the erratic condition of the grain markets buyers held off, further because it was

Carload Prices of Hay and Straw per ton at Important Markets, October 20, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1,2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Austin, Tex.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1,2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1,2]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																		
Timothy and clover:																		
No. 1 timothy	$28.50	$29.50	$28.00	$26.50	$28.00	$29.00	$31.00	.....	$28.00	$25.00	$26.00	$26.00	$19.50	$27.00	.....	$17.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.00	27.50	26.50	24.50	26.50	27.50	.....	.....	26.00	21.50	25.00	23.50	18.50	21.00	.....	14.25	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	29.50	26.50	25.00	27.50	28.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	25.50	24.00	18.50	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	26.50	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	21.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	[4] 17.50	24.00	.....	15.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	25.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	22.00	[4] 17.00	26.25	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																		
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	33.00	.....	$31.75	33.00	29.00	29.00	27.00	24.00	.....	$20.50	24.50	$22.00	$16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	30.00	.....	29.00	31.00	27.00	26.00	22.00	22.00	.....	19.00	23.00	20.00	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	27.50	.....	.....	.....	24.00	22.00	19.00	18.00	.....	16.50	19.00	.....	14.00
Prairie:																		
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	16.50	.....	15.50	14.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.50	.....	12.50	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	13.50	19.00	14.50	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																		
No. 1 wheat	11.50	.....	16.00	14.00	12.50	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	11.00	7.50	.....	7.50	9.25	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.50	.....	16.00	14.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	11.50	8.00	.....	8.50	9.25	.....	.....
No. 1 rye	[3] 25.50	.....	[3] 22.50	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	12.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Straight. [4] Nominal.

generally expected by the trade that prices will bo reduced as soon as the heavy corn movement commences.

Stocks and production were good. The movement was heavy.

Wheat mill feeds.—The production of wheat mill feeds increased substantially particularly on the North Pacific coast. Puget Sound mills were reported as operating on a basis of 90 per cent normal and interior mills on a full capacity basis. The increased production in that section was due to the export demand for flour, which was heavy, especially from China. Supplies from various parts of the country appeared to be pressing on the market. Consignment offers from Portland, Oreg., were noted in the Omaha, Nebr., market, which was rather unusual. Mills, large and small ones, offered bran and shorts for near-by shipment causing extreme weakness to prevail in most of the markets and which resulted in declines of from $1.50–$3 per ton. Much of the reselling pressure came from the large feed manufacturers, who received unexpectedly large deliveries of bran from mills for which they had no immediate outlet. As the downward tendency continued most of the feed distributing trade, including the smaller jobbers, manifested a reluctant attitude in entering the market. The eastern trade displayed little interest in western offerings, claiming considerably cheaper prices out of Canada. The interior demand was light as fall pastures while dry in the east were good elsewhere and the use of manufactured feeds because of high prices is held down to a minimum. Storage stocks at the head of the lakes were fair but rather heavy at the lower end of the lakes.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal offerings for both near-by and deferred shipment were relatively light. Jobbers in the East and Southeast were fairly good buyers and prices held steady. Supplies in the East were thought by the trade to be much larger than those available a month ago and to exceed the present demand from retailers and consumers. High-grade meal sold at $38.50 f. o. b. Texas common points. Arkansas and Oklahoma mills quoted several dollars per ton higher. The bulk of sales of 36 per cent meal were made on the basis of $48 delivered Philadelphia rate points. Stocks at mills were fair and the movement light.

Linseed cake and meal.—The deferred deliveries of linseed cake and meal continued to command a premium of $1.00–$1.50 over spot and prompt shipment prices. Production was heavy and was estimated at 90 per cent of capacity basis. Resellers quoted fully $1 per ton lower than mills in order to enable them to furnish shipping instructions requested by mills. The demand was slow, however, and in Buffalo and a few other eastern markets concessions of $2 per ton were made to attract buyers. Offerings by mills were light, as their output was largely contracted for by jobbers seme time ago. Export inquiries were light. Stocks were large and the movement heavy.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was slow. Offerings were liberal by both mills and resellers. The latter, who had near-by stocks to move, discounted the market 50–75 cents per ton in order to effect sales. Mills, however, were inclined to hold their prices firm on account of the high cost of corn. Prices quoted by the larger mills included the guarantee against loss caused by them reducing prices prior to arrival of goods at destination. Production was good and the movement heavy.

Hominy feed.—Hominy-feed quotations held firm under limited first-hand offerings, coupled with the strength in old corn prices. The nearness of the heavy movement of new corn caused the trade to act with considerable reserve. A few of the large manufacturers expressed the opinion that, while the present demand is sufficiently active to sustain prices, increased production expected in the near future may result in lower values. Stocks at mills and the movement were light. Interior supplies were generally reported as ample.

Alfalfa meal.—There was a scarcity of offerings of alfalfa meal for immediate shipment. Recent rains in important alfalfa-producing sections kept the hay wet, hence millers were unable to grind heavily. Future-shipment meal, however, was in excellent supply at prices fully $4 per ton lower than spot prices for the fine-ground grade. The latter grade was scarce in most markets and buyers paid premiums in order to get immediate shipment. In Chicago choice medium ground was quoted at $35 for immediate shipment and at $33 for anything beyond immediate shipment. Choice fine ground was quoted at $40.50 and No. 1 fine ground at $38.50. Stocks and the movement were light.

Wheat and Wheat Flour: Exports from the United States During September, 1922 and 1923.

[Source: Official Records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Exported to—	Wheat including flour in terms of grain.		Wheat.		Wheat flour.	
	July–Sept. 1922.	July–Sept. 1923.	Sept. 1922.	Sept. 1923.	Sept. 1922.	Sept. 1923.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Canada	18,598,194	15,396,755	5,729,695	6,276,249	5,770	7,947
United Kingdom	16,256,387	9,099,559	6,450,790	2,886,917	163,042	191,530
Italy	11,071,736	2,516,415	3,127,734	791,990	7,705	2,373
Netherlands	8,734,911	4,728,362	2,051,424	577,931	55,071	174,852
Germany	7,512,038	2,703,468	1,788,173	221,111	63,275	105,353
France	6,682,366	1,766,958	3,491,664	775,936	1,228	416
Belgium	5,501,202	2,675,276	1,220,395	651,676	5,749	3,668
Japan	1,855,588	2,892,774	886,648	1,400,501	15,213	57,851
China	1,357,390	3,309,759	33,333	605,666	199,007	249,356
Hongkong	1,260,080	980,451	16,667	.....	119,900	135,033
Cuba	1,101,014	1,115,852	1,351	2,325	86,438	66,296
Finland	479,786	713,397	.....	.....	37,604	67,486
Mexico	378,444	998,127	35,894	118,454	24,320	41,430
Sweden	336,272	347,484	24,033	126,583	10,543	15,074
Panama	126,450	954,416	.....	841,867	8,087	10,136
Greece	29,770	551,344	.....	11,034	.....	88,859
Other countries	8,645,386	4,465,344	1,128,806	120,208	497,578	350,456
Total	89,927,014	55,215,741	25,986,607	15,408,448	1,300,530	1,568,116
Imports	5,582,059	3,893,862	782,448	1,234,578	41,823	13,595
Reexports	1,264	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)
Excess exports	84,346,219	51,321,879	25,204,159	14,173,870	1,258,707	1,554,521

[1] Not yet available.

Carload Prices of Feedstuffs at Important Markets, October 20, 1923.

Per ton, bagged, sight-draft basis.

Commodity.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Wheat bran:																
Spring	$36.00	$36.00	$34.50	$35.50	$37.00	.....	.....	$33.00	$33.00	$29.50	$27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	37.50	35.00	36.00	37.50	$39.00	$31.00	33.00	36.00	.....	.....	$30.00	.....	$26.50	$32.00	$33.00
Hard winter	.....	36.50	34.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	33.00	35.50	29.75	.....	28.00	$27.00	26.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																
Spring (standard)	35.75	36.00	34.00	35.00	39.00	.....	.....	34.00	33.00	29.50	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	39.00	37.00	35.50	41.00	.....	33.50	36.50	39.00	.....	.....	34.00	.....	30.50	.....	44.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	38.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	36.50	38.00	.....	.....	.....	33.00	30.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00	.....	33.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	31.50	29.50	29.00	.....	34.00
Wheat millrun	37.00	36.50	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.50	.....	.....	28.50	.....	32.00
Rye middlings	35.75	35.00	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	28.50	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																
Linseed	.....	48.50	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	46.00	51.50	48.00	31.50	53.00	52.00	.....	48.00
Cottonseed (43%)	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (41%)	53.50	53.50	51.00	53.00	.....	.....	46.00	49.00	52.00	49.50	.....	48.00	50.00	47.50	42.00	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	48.00	48.50	47.00	48.25	40.00	41.50	41.50	46.00	47.50	45.50	.....	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester feeding tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	30.00	31.50	.....	30.00	.....	28.50	26.00	.....	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	52.50	51.35	49.15	51.15	.....	.....	.....	48.15	49.15	45.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	44.25	44.00	.....	41.00	42.00	.....	.....	40.00	44.00	40.00	.....	[1] 35.00	37.50	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	42.50	42.00	.....	40.50	42.00	.....	.....	40.00	43.00	40.00	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 39.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	40.50	.....	35.25	38.00	.....	40.00	.....	38.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.50	41.00

[1] Nominal. [2] Rolled.

Seeds

Alfalfa Seed Movement Fairly Active.

Approximately one-third of the 1923 crop of alfalfa seed is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to have been sold by growers up to October 10. The movement, although reported slightly below normal, has surpassed that of last year. The greatest movement has taken place in the Southwest where the crop is harvested earlier than in other sections.

Prices offered to growers on October 10 were higher than a month ago and ranged mostly from $13–$18 per 100 lbs. for country-run and from $15–$20 for recleaned or "basis clean" seed. They averaged $2–$5 higher than last year in many sections.

The quality of the 1923 crop is reported to be equal to or slightly better than that of last year. Recent rains have lowered the quality in some sections but rains occurred last year in these or other sections and affected the quality to about the same extent.

Information from Italy and Germany about October 5 indicated that the trend of alfalfa prices was upward because of good demand.

During the two weeks ending October 13 approximately 750,000 lbs. of alfalfa, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Argentina.

South Dakota.—Only a small percentage of the crop in the Black Hills of South Dakota was hulled by October 10, rainy weather having delayed hulling operations. Growers were offered $15–$18 per 100 lbs. for country-run common alfalfa and $18–$20 for recleaned. Grimm prices were reported to be $25 for country-run and about $32 for recleaned seed.

Kansas.—Movement in northwestern Kansas has not started. Nominal offers of $11.50–$14 for country-run and $13.50–$15 for recleaned or "basis clean" seed compared with $10–$11 and $11–$13, respectively, last year at a corresponding time were made.

In southwestern and southeastern Kansas 50–75 per cent of the crop has been sold at prices $2–$4 above last year's prices. Country-run seed in southwestern Kansas was bringing $13.50–$15 and recleaned $15–$17. Prices in southeastern Kansas were higher, country-run offers being mostly $15–$16.65 and recleaned $20.

Texas and New Mexico.—Seventy-five per cent or more of the crop in western Texas and eastern New Mexico had left growers' hands by October 10. Mostly $17–$18 for recleaned seed was being paid.

Arizona.—About 85 per cent of the crop in southern Arizona has moved. Growers received $18–$8.25 for recleaned seed on October 10.

Utah and Idaho.—In portions of Utah and Idaho 15–30 per cent of the crop was reported sold by growers. Recently $17–$18 for recleaned seed in southern Idaho and $16 in Utah were being offered to growers. The late harvest has delayed the movement of the crop in these sections.

Sweet Clover Seed Prices Higher.

Sweet clover seed movement has been much more active this season than last year. In some of the most important producing sections 50 per cent or more of the crop had left growers' hands by October 10 compared with less than 10 per cent for the same sections last year. Recently growers have been free sellers and movement to date has been above normal.

Prices throughout the country are considerably higher than last year at a corresponding time and local and distant buyers have been showing much more interest in sweet clover seed than for several years. In the heaviest producing sections of North Dakota and Kansas mostly $7–$8 for country-run and $8–$9 for recleaned or "basis clean" seed were being offered to growers on October 10.

The quality of the 1923 crop is about the same as that for last year, which was good.

North Dakota.—Growers in northeastern North Dakota, leading producing section in the world for sweet clover seed, were selling their seed freely on October 10. Approximately 50 per cent of the crop had moved by that date; in some localities more than 75 per cent had moved. Last year on the same date practically no movement had taken place.

Higher prices and greater activity of buyers are responsible for the better than normal movement this season. Growers were offered $6–$8 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $7–$10 for "basis clean" seed.

Minnesota and South Dakota.—Growers in northwestern Minnesota and southeastern South Dakota had sold 40 and 25 per cent, respectively, of their crops by October 10. Prevailing prices in both States were mostly $7–$8 for country-run and $8–$10 for recleaned seed.

Southeastern Kansas.—Movement in southeastern Kansas has been normal and growers were fairly free sellers at $8.50–$9.50 for "basis clean" seed. About 75 per cent of the crop, which as mentioned in the outlook report issued on September 26 was much larger than last year, has left growers' hands.

Oklahoma and Nebraska.—About 75 per cent of the crop in western Oklahoma has been sold by growers. Movement has just started in western Nebraska. Prices of $8.50–$9.50 for recleaned seed are being offered to growers in these States.

Illinois.—Movement in the heaviest producing counties of Illinois has been slower than last year, due largely to the decreased production in those counties. Generally higher prices than elsewhere were being offered to growers, but only about 25 per cent was reported to have left growers. Country-run prices were mostly $10–$12 and recleaned prices $12–$14.

Other States.—Hulling in Utah, southeastern Colorado, and central and eastern Montana was delayed by wet weather, and movement of the crop had not started except in a small way up to October 10. Threshing has also been delayed in Wyoming. About $8 basis clean was offered in Utah, and $9–$10 were mentioned as possible opening prices at which the crop in Colorado and Wyoming would start to move.

Carpet Grass Seed Crop Larger.

The aggregate quantity of carpet grass seed harvested in Mississippi and Louisiana this year is estimated to be 20 to 40 per cent larger than in 1922. A 25 per cent larger acreage is reported to have been cut in the section comprising the southern part of Wilkinson County, Miss., and East Feliciana County, La., with yields per acre about equal to those of last year. In the eastern part of Wilkinson County, Miss., no increase in acreage is reported and slightly lower yields per acre are indicated. The acreage cut and yields obtained in Jefferson County, Miss., are reported to be about the same as last year.

Shippers at six important shipping points estimate that total shipments of the 1923 crop from those stations will be 162,000 pounds, compared with 112,000 pounds of the 1922 crop last season.

Prices being paid growers range from 15¢ to 22¢ per pound for thresher-run seed and 18¢ to 24¢ for clean seed. In most sections growers are selling their seed freely at prices offered. These prices, however, are not considered highly remunerative inasmuch as the yields per acre range from only 25 to 45 pounds thresher-run seed, and some farmers hesitate to pay prevailing wages for laborers to harvest the crop.

The quality of the new crop carpet grass seed is good and, on the average, somewhat better than the 1922 crop. The carryover of old seed by shippers and growers is small. A good fall demand is indicated.

Bulk of Orchard Grass Seed Crop Sold.

Fully 85 per cent of the orchard grass seed crop had left growers' hands by October 15. Movement was greatest in central and western Kentucky where 95 per cent of the crop had been sold. In southern Indiana and southwestern Missouri about 80–90 per cent and in Fauquier County, Va., 40–50 per cent of the crop had moved from growers, according to information obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture.

During the past month or more growers in most sections have been free sellers. In central Kentucky the bulk of the crop was reported to have moved at 85¢–$1.35 per bushel, country-run, and in southwestern Missouri the range was from 85¢–$1.25.

On October 15 growers who were holding only a small percentage of the crop in central Kentucky were being offered $1.10–$1.50 per bushel for country-run and $1.60–$2 for recleaned seed. Western Kentucky prices were mostly $1.25–$1.50 for country-run and $1.50–$1.75 for recleaned seed, southern Indiana prices $2 for country-run and $2.25 for recleaned, southwestern Missouri $1–$1.25 for country-run and $1.25–$1.50 for recleaned, and Fauquier County, Va., $2 for country-run and $2.10–$2.25 for recleaned seed.

The quality of the seed in central Kentucky, southern Indiana, and Virginia was reported better than last year, and in western Kentucky and Missouri it was equal to that of last year.

Timothy Seed Movement Continues Active.

Approximately 85% of the timothy seed crop had left growers' hands by Oct. 9, according to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture. Growers have been free sellers and the percentage of movement to date has exceeded that for the two preceding years. In southern Iowa 90% of the crop has been sold, but in northeastern Iowa and southern Minnesota the movement has not been so active, as shown in the accompanying table.

Prices offered to growers for clean seed on Oct. 9 averaged $6.75 per 100 lbs. and were 20¢ higher than two weeks ago, $1.90 higher than last year, and $2.80 higher than two years ago on about the same date. The range on Oct. 9 was from $6.10 in northwestern Missouri, where prices were unchanged during the past two weeks, to $7.40 in northern Ohio.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.				Percentage of each crop sold by—			
	Oct. 11, 1921.	Oct. 17, 1922.	Sept. 25, 1923.	Oct. 9, 1923.	Oct. 11, 1921.	Oct. 17, 1922.	Sept. 25, 1923.	Oct. 9, 1923.
Northeastern Iowa	$3.85	$4.90	$6.55	$6.80	70	75	55	70
Southwestern Iowa	3.80	5.10	6.55	6.60	85	85	85	90
Southeastern Iowa	3.95	5.10	6.70	6.75	75	80	85	90
Northwestern Missouri	4.00	4.85	6.10	6.10	85	80	80	85
Northeastern Missouri	4.05	4.90	6.50	6.65	85	80	85	95
Southern Minnesota	3.75	4.95	6.35	6.70	65	65	50	60
Northeastern South Dakota	3.65	4.05	6.25	6.70	80	50	65	65
Illinois	4.25	4.95	6.65	7.10	80	80	70	80
Northern Ohio	4.10	5.00	7.10	7.40	80	75	80	85

Millet Seed Crop Larger.

The aggregate production of all kinds of millet seed is larger than last year's small crop mainly because of the big crop of broomcorn millet in northeastern Colorado and the larger crops of golden, common, and Siberian in Kansas and Nebraska. In many other producing sections the production was fully equal to or somewhat larger than last year, as mentioned below.

In most sections weather conditions were favorable for saving a seed crop and yields in general exceeded those of last year.

Estimates of dealers at 145 statiens in leading producing districts indicate 1923-crop shipments of millet seed at 27,000,000 lbs. compared with 1922 crop shipments aggregating approximately 17,000,000 lbs. from the same stations.

The millet seed market was not established in many sections by Sept. 25, but wherever prices were being offered to growers they usually were a little higher than opening bids last year.

Colorado.—Production of broomcorn ("hog") millet in northeastern Colorado was one of the largest on record, being exceeded only by the 1915 and 1920 crops. Much of the wheat was blown out of the ground during the winter and the soil was too wet in the spring for resowing to other crops. Millet was sown on these fields the last of June er the early part of July after danger from hailstorms was past. The better demand and higher prices for millet during the spring induced many growers to sow much more millet—particularly broomcorn—than last year. The acreage this year was at least 500% larger than last year and the yield per acre fully 25% larger, broomcorn averaging around 30 bus. per acre. In the main producing area in northeastern Colorado around 18,000,000 lbs. of millet seed is expected, a little over half of which is broomcorn millet and the balance mostly Siberian and common.

Harvesting began September 1-10 and by September 25 about 15% of the crop had moved and threshing at that time was under full headway. Growers were being offered about 80¢ per 100 lbs. "basis clean seed" for Siberian and common, 80-85¢ for "hog," and $1.25 for Early Fortune millet.

Kansas.—In northeastern Kansas more millet was sown than last year and weather conditions were favorable but serious damage by chinch bugs, which were even more numerous and widely scattered than last year, reduced the acreage and yield materially except on early sown fields. The acreage—largely golden millet—finally cut for seed was no larger than last year and the yield per acre only 5-10% larger. The quality of the seed in this important section should be good because ample rainfall and the absence of hot winds were conducive to proper development of seed.

In northwestern and southwestern Kansas a production at least twice as large as last year is indicated from the greatly increased acreage and larger yields.

Harvesting of the crop in Kansas began about August 15 in some localities and as late as September 25 in others.

Growers were offered on September 25 about $1 per 100 lbs. for country-run common, Siberian, and White Wonder millet and $1-$1.50 for Golden.

Nebraska.—Production in western Nebraska was about twice as large as last year duo to a large acreage and better yield. Rains increased yields materially in localities that experienced a drought last year. Harvesting began September 1-15. Growers were offered about $1 for Siberian and common millet. Golden millet prices were 25-50¢ higher.

Dakotas.—Broomcorn millet production in the Dakotas was larger than the small 1922 crop mostly because of the increased acreage. Drought cut down yields at some points. Growers were offered $1-$1.15 for "hog" millet and $1.25 for Early Fortune. Harvesting began August 25-September 15.

Tennessee.—Production in Tennessee will be considerably less than last year largely because of the decreased acreage. Rains interfered with cultivation of the crop, thereby reducing yields materially. On September 25 growers were offered $2-$2.50 for country-run Tennessee Golden millet.

Iowa and New York.—Because of the poor demand and low prices paid for the 1922 crop of Japanese millet the acreage was reduced considerably in the Iowa and the New York-Pennsylvania districts. Drought cut down yields in these districts and much of the New York seed was reported as injured by early frosts. Harvesting in New York began September 10-20. No bids were being made by local dealers because of the carryover of old seed.

General.—Although the late spring and early summer demand for millet seed was fairly good, much was reported to have been carried over. The increased production this year is mainly in sections that produce broomcorn and Siberian millet. In other sections that produce Golden millet in considerable quantity, the production was not much larger and in Tennessee it was smaller than last year. Seedsmen have not yet shown much interest in the crop and it is exepcted that the crop will move slowly unless prices advance.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	September.		July 1, 1923, to Sept. 30, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1922.
	1923	1922		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	1,122,700	1,092,900	2,848,700	3,591,800
Canada bluegrass	21,900	2,800	21,900	2,800
Alsike clover	1,833,300	2,791,400	2,029,200	2,867,400
Crimson clover	2,208,700	340,000	4,798,400	725,700
Red clover				226,600
White clover	73,200	106,000	113,100	207,300
Clover mixtures	2,600	5,600	2,600	5,600
Grass mixtures			100	100
Mixed agrostis		2,400		2,400
Meadow fescue			100	
Broom-corn millet	50,000	392,800	100,000	708,200
Orchard grass	13,000	198,300	13,200	198,300
Rape	497,700		519,500	417,400
Redtop		5,400		7,600
English ryegrass	83,400	149,700	238,300	346,100
Italian ryegrass	75,000	92,300	88,300	169,800
Hairy vetch	53,900	9,300	189,400	151,200
Spring vetch	170,400	151,900	422,700	228,200
Not Subject to the Seed Importation Act.				
Bent grass	4,900		21,200	
Biennial white sweet clover	11,300		75,400	
Chewings fescue	334,000		484,100	
Other fescues	29,300		46,700	
Crested dog's tail			6,500	
Yarrow			500	
Sweet vernal grass	300		300	
Tall paspalum	4,400		4,400	
Velvet grass	11,300		11,300	

Potatoes and sugar beets in Czechoslovakia, 1922-23.—Potato production in Czechoslovakia during 1923 is estimated at 228,139,000 bushels, compared with 333,236,000 in 1922, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on October 10 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The production of sugar beets for this year is placed at 5,687,000 short tons against 5,776,000, the estimated production of last year.

Cotton

Spot Cotton Reaches New High.

A sensational advance in cotton prices occurred on Monday of the week ending October 20, following reports of unfavorable weather in the Southwest, which caused apprehension of damage to the crop. On that day the closing price of October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange was 29.95¢, 74 points above the closing price on October 13, while October future contracts at New Orleans gained 95 points, closing at 29.17¢. The average price of No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 76 points on Monday, closing at 29.11¢.

Prices reacted slightly during the following three days, the decline following reports of freer offerings of spot cotton in the South, reports of little increase in demand for cotton goods, and of further cotton mill curtailment.

Sharp advances were recorded on Friday and Saturday. Some of the causes were rains in the eastern part of the belt, apprehension of frost in the northern portions of the belt, reports of contemplated early resumption of work by some of the domestic cotton mills which recently suspended operations, and reports of increased mill activity and increased demand for cotton goods in England. The advance carried the average price of No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets to a new high mark for the season on October 20, 29.46¢ per lb. The previous high mark was 29.30¢, touched on September 19. The average price of No. 5 was 28.35¢ on October 13, 1923, and 23.08¢ on October 21, 1922. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 56 points during the week, closing at 29.75¢. October future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 123 points, closing at 29.45¢.

On October 20 the Department of Commerce announced that, according to preliminary figures, 37,491,706 cotton-spinning spindles were in place in the United States on September 30, of which 33,929,885 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 33,708,667 for August and 33,316,444 for September, 1922. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 7,482,060,995, compared with 7,569,061,615 for August and 7,760,863,470 for September, 1922. Based on an activity of 8.74 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during September was 34,941,676, or at 93.2 per cent capacity on a single-shift basis, compared with an average of 32,075,013 for August and 34,911,360 for September, 1922. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 200.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

October 20, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Oct. 20, 1923.	Oct. 21, 1922.	Oct. 22, 1921.	Oct. 23, 1920.	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 20, 1923.	Oct. 21, 1922.	Oct. 22, 1921.	Oct. 23, 1920.	Oct. 18, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
October	29.75	23.69	18.15	.....	34.20	29.45	23.25	17.68	20.00	34.90
December	29.60	23.75	18.30	20.65	34.28	29.20	23.17	17.83	20.28	34.40
January	29.13	23.48	18.11	20.45	34.07	29.07	23.12	17.77	20.06	33.96
March	29.25	23.64	18.00	20.50	33.67	29.05	23.15	17.55	19.98	33.60
May	29.35	23.52	17.57	20.15	33.38	28.86	23.08	17.05	19.75	33.33

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these markets during the week ending October 20 were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 in	31
No. 5 or Middling (full), full 1 in	30
No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 in	30
No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	32
No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	31
Memphis:	
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$31\frac{1}{2}$
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$31\frac{1}{2}$
No. 5 or Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	32
No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	33
No. 4 or Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	37

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Oct. 19, 1923.	Oct. 20, 1922.	Oct. 21, 1921.	Oct. 19, 1923.	Oct. 20, 1922.	Oct. 21, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	5	.....	.....	1	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	.....	631	233	18	351	292
No. 3 or Good Middling	15	6,140	4,258	11	5,742	3,474
No. 4 or Strict Middling	242	12,547	17,914	1,289	14,273	17,705
No. 5 or Middling	384	12,006	41,638	2,399	12,172	33,195
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	73	5,451	32,812	2,243	4,522	17,476
No. 7 or Low Middling	8	705	7,592	1,317	505	6,337
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	.....	1,774	3,185	306	545	3,136
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	.....	547	3,225	119	367	2,828
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	.....	9	21	3	3	3
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	723	39,815	110,878	7,705	38,481	84,449

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on October 19, at the port of New York were 19,310 bales; on October 20, 1922, 62,378 bales; on October 21, 1921, 137,684 bales.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–October 19, 1923, and Stocks on October 19, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–Oct. 21, 1921.	Aug. 1–Oct. 20, 1922.	Aug. 1–Oct. 19, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Oct. 20, 1918–1922.	Oct. 21, 1921.	Oct. 20, 1922.	Oct. 19, 1923	5-year average Oct. 20, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	96	60	105	57	105	66	66	72
Augusta	127	94	71	128	134	64	43	116
Savannah	264	171	112	235	184	91	68	185
Montgomery	31	36	27	31	28	21	17	23
New Orleans	302	277	222	225	419	197	111	283
Memphis	215	212	134	145	226	131	88	202
Little Rock	61	79	29	49	48	57	27	38
Dallas	57	27	48	28	36	19	16	20
Houston	1,037	1,285	1,694	802	291	393	424	280
Galveston	862	946	1,139	658	377	428	269	308
Total	3,052	3,187	3,581	2,358	1,849	1,467	1,129	1,527

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, October 20, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Oct. 20, 1923.	Oct. 21, 1922.	Oct. 22, 1921.	Oct. 20, 1923.	Oct. 21, 1922.	Oct. 22, 1921.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
No. 5 short staple	29.88	23.00	18.25	29.75	22.75	19.50
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	100	150	175	75	225	200
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	175	375	750	225	425	700
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	275	550	1,100	325	725	1,100
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	400	800	1,500	425	925	1,300
$1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1\frac{3}{8}$ ins	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Cotton Markets, Week of October 15–20, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Oct. 15–20, 1923.						Oct. 16–21, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	28.88	28.63	28.50	28.38	29.00	29.13	22.13	22.75	22.88	22.88	23.25	23.50
Augusta	29.06	28.81	28.63	28.56	29.13	29.25	22.13	22.63	22.75	22.75	23.00	23.38
Savannah	29.06	28.78	28.65	28.54	29.16	29.29	22.00	22.50	22.75	22.75	23.00	23.38
Montgomery	29.00	28.75	28.62	28.37	29.00	29.25	21.37	22.00	22.12	22.12	22.37	22.75
New Orleans	29.25	29.25	29.50	29.00	29.25	29.88	21.75	22.25	22.50	22.50	22.50	23.00
Memphis	29.25	29.25	29.25	29.25	29.25	29.75	21.75	22.00	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.75
Little Rock	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.25	29.75	21.50	21.75	22.00	22.00	22.25	22.50
Dallas	28.85	28.60	28.45	28.30	28.95	29.05	21.30	21.85	22.15	22.15	22.50	22.85
Houston	29.35	29.10	29.00	29.00	29.50	29.60	21.80	22.40	22.60	22.60	23.00	23.35
Galveston	29.35	29.15	29.00	28.90	29.50	29.65	22.00	22.50	22.50	22.70	22.95	23.30
Average	29.11	28.93	28.86	28.73	29.20	29.46	21.77	22.26	22.45	22.47	22.71	23.08

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York, on October 19, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	8.12	1900	9.75	1908	9.20	1916	18.35
1893	8.56	1901	8.50	1909	14.00	1917	28.65
1894	5.94	1902	8.70	1910	14.45	1918	32.85
1895	9.12	1903	9.10	1911	9.35	1919	35.00
1896	7.94	1904	10.25	1912	10.90	1920	20.50
1897	6.19	1905	10.25	1913	13.80	1921	18.75
1898	5.44	1906	11.00	1914	.....	1922	23.05
1899	7.38	1907	11.75	1915	12.65	1923	30.20

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of October 8–13, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Oct. 8–13, 1923.		Oct. 9–14, 1922.		Oct. 10–15, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$43	$40	$40	$33	$38	$33.50
Franklinton, N. C.	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Littleton, N. C.	40	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe, N. C.	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warrenton, N. C.	45	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wake Forest, N. C.	45	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Youngsville, N. C.	43	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C.	44	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeburg, S. C.	43	40	40	36	38	36.00
Lawrenceville, Va.	45	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	48	45	35	31	39	36.00
Savannah, Ga.	50	.....	40	36	38	36.00
Montgomery, Ala.	45	42	36	32	36	34.00
Memphis, Tenn.	45	42	39	35	32	28.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	47	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, Miss.	48	45	39	37	.....	.....
Clarksdale, Miss.	46	43	36–38	33	.....	.....
Indianola, Miss.	46	45	.....	40	.....	.....
Tupelo, Miss.	48	45	33	30	.....	.....
West Point, Miss.	46	43	28–30	25	.....	.....
Yazoo City, Miss.	46	43	36	34	.....	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	43	40	35–38	30	30–31	27.00
Augusta, Ark.	43	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blytheville, Ark.	45	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forrest City, Ark.	43	40	37	34	.....	.....
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	48	42	30	28	.....	.....
Marianna, Ark.	43	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, Ark.	43	40	35–38	30–35	.....	.....
Texarkana, Tex.	43	40	.....	.....	.....	.....

Spot Cotton Quotations for October 20 and Sales During Week of October 15–20, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for October 20, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of October 15-20, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Oct. 20, 1923.	Oct. 21, 1922.	Oct. 22, 1921.	Oct. 23, 1920.	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 19, 1918.	Oct. 20, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	100	125	125	113	125	175	100	225	160	137	139	141	223	288	221	168	80
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	75	100	100	88	100	150	75	175	135	112	111	110	173	233	170	131	58
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	75	75	63	75	125	62	125	110	87	85	76	108	178	120	86	40
No. 4 or Strict Middling	25	50	50	38	50	75	37	75	75	50	53	48	58	95	63	44	21
No. 5 or Middling	29.13	29.25	29.29	29.25	29.75	29.75	29.05	29.60	29.65	29.88	29.46	23.08	18.42	20.55	35.52	31.17	27.56
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	50	75	75	75	75	75	75	100	100	100	80	55	93	218	183	110	28
No. 7 or Low Middling	100	150	150	150	150	150	125	200	200	250	163	118	220	488	465	316	70
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [2]	150	225	225	225	225	250	200	300	300	350	245	195	345	720	750	506	117
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [2]	200	300	300	300	275	350	300	400	400	450	328	280	448	923	996	671	162
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*			*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	38	50	13	40	50	Even.	Even.	65	13	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*				*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	13	38	Even	13	15	Even.	25	50	20	13	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling	38	63	75	50	65	75	60	100	65	75	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	63	113	150	125	140	150	125	200	175	175	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	138	163	225	200	190	225	200	300	290	300	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	13	38	13	13	35	25	10	50	45	13	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	38	25	25	40	Even.	15	100	Even.	13	27	6	45	123	172	55	[3] 1
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	75	60	63	65	50	40	150	55	38	65	54	135	218	268	109	19
No. 5 or Middling [2]	100	125	130	125	115	150	125	200	150	150	137	150	235	385	422	180	42
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	150	175	200	200	200	225	175	300	270	225	212	218	348	578	619	293	76
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	200	225	275	275	250	300	250	400	400	300	288	290	453	838	907	485	119
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	40	65	75	50	65	50	50	200	75	50	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	80	115	125	100	105	100	100	250	130	100	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling [2]	120	165	175	150	145	175	150	300	225	150	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	88	113	125	100	90	100	90	300	110	100	122	119	223	370	424	205	47
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	138	163	175	150	175	150	150	350	185	150	179	199	313	485	564	286	70
No. 5 or Middling [2]	188	213	225	200	225	225	200	400	300	200	238	275	418	630	696	398	95
Gray:									*On.*								
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	50	35	25	50	25	25	50	25	25	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	75	100	85	75	100	75	75	100	Off 30	75	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling [2]	125	150	135	125	125	125	125	150	125	125	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [2]	100	125	100	100	125	100	100	150	35	100	104	136	270	455	563	278	49
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	125	175	150	150	150	150	175	200	110	150	154	199	360	575	669	381	80
No. 5 or Middling [2]	175	225	200	200	175	225	250	250	225	200	213	270	453	715	784	495	112
Sales for week, bales	14,865	6,084	4,816	951	5,500	21,335	61,806	62,655	12,795	8,339	[3] 199,146	[4] 222,509	[4] 89,443	[4] 79,009	[4] 225,746	[4] 97,859	[4] 223,904

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5 and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Oct. 20, 1923, amounted to 1,627,624 bales, compared with 1,787,738 bales during the corresponding period in 1922 and 1,250,547 bales in 1921.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports, October 19, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

At—	Oct. 17, 1913.	Oct. 19, 1917.	Oct. 18, 1918.	Oct. 17, 1919.	Oct. 22, 1920.	Oct. 21, 1921.	Oct. 20, 1922.	Oct. 19, 1923.	5-year average, Oct. 20, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 balrs.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	303	198	104	517	450	440	298	125	362
Manchester	23	18	14	49	66	43	27	18	40
Continent	213	158	128	248	177	555	184	84	258
Total	539	374	246	814	693	1,038	509	227	660

Cotton Movement, August 1–October 19, 1923, and Stocks October 19, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug.1–Oct. 17, 1913.	Aug.1–Oct. 17, 1919.	Aug.1–Oct. 22, 1920.	Aug.1–Oct. 21, 1921.	Aug.1–Oct. 20, 1922.	Aug.1–Oct. 19, 1923.	5-year average, Aug.1–Oct. 20, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	2,642	959	1,248	1,835	1,773	2,040	1,401	145.6
Port stocks	650	1,039	1,042	1,505	964	622	1,135	54.8
Interior receipts	1,859	1,208	1,493	2,379	2,512	2,583	1,845	140.0
Interior stocks	440	986	1,148	1,313	1,187	946	1,129	83.8
Into sight	3,680	2,023	2,453	3,135	3,603	3,794	2,773	136.8
Northern spinners' takings	424	418	302	428	397	338	377	89.7
Southern spinners' takings	531	532	537	1,079	1,167	790	799	98.9
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,554	3,104	3,338	4,416	3,107	2,395	3,314	72.3

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1 to October 19, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–Oct. 17, 1913.	Aug. 1–Oct. 22, 1920.	Aug. 1–Oct. 21, 1921.	Aug. 1–Oct. 20, 1922.	Aug. 1–Oct. 19, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Oct. 20, 1919–1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	708,607	324,462	335,246	327,904	449,252	356,045	126.2
France	261,033	139,124	212,635	174,999	220,528	149,839	147.2
Germany	574,883	158,244	374,343	198,087	285,453	200,073	142.7
Italy	81,516	57,791	85,169	91,445	109,507	83,961	130.4
Japan	34,931	2,956	243,588	95,900	113,497	94,326	120.3
China	.....	1,019	53,822	3,800	2,000	14,660	13.6
Spain	53,121	45,760	77,970	69,793	68,635	60,977	112.6
Belgium	43,667	42,931	47,404	38,498	35,390	42,378	83.5
Canada [1]	8,304	24,894	25,985	19,345	10,999	23,891	46.0
Other countries	40,054	30,958	48,605	38,345	62,597	57,977	108.0
Total	1,806,116	828,139	1,504,767	1,058,116	1,357,858	1,084,127	125.2

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.

Exports for the week ending Oct. 19 amounted to 239,338 bales, compared with 108,365 bales the previous week, 174,158 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 379,130 bales for the week ending Oct. 17, 1913.

The cotton crop of Natal, South Africa, for the 1922–23 season is estimated at about 2,000,000 pounds, reports Consul L. V. Boyle from Durban, under date of July 21. The first auction sale of cotton in the Union of South Africa was held in Durban on July 9, when 61 bales were auctioned. The highest price realized was 28¢ per pound.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending October 23, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Commercial Control of Citrus Stem-End Rot. By John R. Winston, Pathologist, Harry R. Fulton, pathologist, and John J. Bowman, junior pathologist, Office of Fruit-Disease Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 10, figs. 7. October, 1923. (**Department Circular 293**) Price, 5 cents.

Crop Tests at the Cooperative Testing Station, Sacaton, Ariz. By C. J. King, asistant, Office of Crop Acclimatization and Adaptation Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 40, figs. 27. September, 1923. (**Department Circular 277.**) Price, 10 cents.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. –Bureau of Chemistry. No. 161. Notices of Judgment 11501–11550. October 9, 1923. Pp. 273–300. October 25, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Soil Survey of Rockdale County, Georgia. By A. H. Meyer, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture. Pp. 17, figs. 2, map. (**From F. O. Soils, 1920.**) Price, 15 cents.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 51, No. 7. July, 1923. Pp. 345–381, figs. 7, charts 8. Price, 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special articles: Influence of Gulf water surface temperatures on Texas weather. By I. R. Tannehill.—Accuracy of areal rainfall estimates. By R. E. Horton.—Rainfall duration and intensity in India. By R. E. Horton.—Are we having less snowfall? By C. J. Root.—The National Elimination Balloon Race from Indianapolis, Ind., July 4, 1923. By L. T. Samuels.—Lightning fatality. By E. R. Miller.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Federal Horticultural Board. No. 75. April–June, 1923. Pp. 57–98. September, 1923. Price, 10 cents.

Standard Varieties of Chickens, The American Class. By Rob. R. Slocum, formerly of the Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. (Revised by Alfred R. Lee, Poultryman, Animal Husbandry Division.) Pp. 18, figs. 17. July, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin, 1347.**)

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 806 of the same title.

The Tobacco Flea-Beetle in the Southern Cigar-Wrapper District. By F. S. Chamberlin, Assistant Entomologist, and J. N. Tenhet, Junior Entomologist, Southern Field-Crop Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 10, figs. 8. July, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin, 1352.**)

Discusses the life history, seasonal habits, and natural enemies of the tobacco flea-beetle and suggests methods of control.

The Work of the Huntley Reclamation Project Experiment Farm in 1921. By Dan Hansen, Farm Superintendent, Office of Western Irrigation Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 27, figs. 2. August, 1923. (**Department Circular 275.**) Price, 5 cents.

The Chayote: Its Culture and Uses. By L. G. Hoover, formerly assistant plant introducer, office of foreign seed and plant introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 11, pls. 4, figs. 4. September 28, 1923. (**Department Circular 286.**) Price, 5 cents.

The Corrugation Method of Irrigation. By James C. Marr, irrigation engineer, division of agricultural engineering, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 24, figs. 25. August, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1348.**)

Potato Brown-Rot. By F. C. Meier and G. K. K. Link, pathologists, office of cotton, truck, and forage crop disease investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 6, figs. 2. August, 1923. (**Department Circular 281.**) Price, 5 cents.

The Role of the Genus Rhamnus in the Dissemination of Crown Rust. By S. M. Dietz, assistant pathologist, office of cereal investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 19, figs. 8. September, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1162.**) Price, 5 cents.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry. No. 159. Notices of judgment 11401–11450. September 4, 1923. Pp. 211–244. October 4, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Same. Bureau of Chemistry No. 160. Notices of judgment 11451–11500. September 21, 1923. Pp. 245–271. September 21, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Foreign Crops and Markets

Foreign Crops and Prospects.

BARLEY.

Estimates of barley production amounting to 662,760,000 bushels have been received for 23 European countries. These same countries produced 547,490,000 bushels last year, which was about 92 per cent of the total European production outside of present-day Russia. Estimates for North Africa are generally complete, but data are lacking from the smaller Asiatic countries. A forecast of 4,593,000 bushels has been issued for the present crop in Argentina, but no acreage has yet been received.

POTATOES.

Reports of average yields in Germany confirm the previous estimate of about 1,200,000,000 bushels, received from Agriculture Commissioner Squire on September 19. In England and Scotland the weather was unfavorable for harvesting during September and early October, which may cause some decrease in the final estimate of production. In Ireland the yield is reported as a fair average one but considerably below that of last year. In Hungary, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia the yields are small due to need of moisture during the late growing season.

SUGAR BEETS.

Sugar-beet yields in Germany and Austria are reported as average, and while we have no indication of the yield in Czechoslovakia their harvest is progressing under favorable conditions.

Austrian Grain Crops, 1923.

The production of wheat, rye, and barley in the Republic of Austria for 1923 shows a material increase over the crop of 1922 but is still much below the average production in the same area before the World War. In the table below the 1922 and 1923 figures are furnished by the International Institute of Agriculture. The prewar for the same area is taken from the report on Austria by L. G. Michael, foreign agricultural economist of the United States Department of Agriculture. For the greater part of the present Austrian territory the period covered by the average is 1904–1913, with 1911–1915 figures added for Burgenland, which was annexed in 1920:

	Pre-war average.	1922	1923 estimate.
	1,000 bushels.	*1,000 bushels.*	*1,000 bushels.*
Wheat	11,800	6,092	8,818
Rye	23,300	12,990	15,629
Barley	10,000	5,190	7,486

Raw Cotton Trade of The Netherlands.

Imports of raw cotton into the Netherlands during the first six months of 1923 amounted to 98,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, as compared with 92,000 bales during the first half of 1922, says Consul General George E. Anderson at Rotterdam under date of September 7. Exports during the first half of 1923 amounted to 25,000 bales as compared with 19,000 bales last year. Imports increased by about 6,000 bales and exports increased in about the same amount. Imports from the United States, however, were about 6,000 bales lower, having amounted to 45,460 bales this year as compared with 51,430 bales for the corresponding period last year. This decrease was partly made up by an increase of 3,000 bales in receipts from British India which totaled 14,978 bales this year as compared with 11,953 bales last year. The rest of the difference is accounted for by increased imports of cotton waste and linters from Germany, France, and Great Britain. Nearly the whole of the reexport trade in raw cotton was in cotton waste, Germany being the chief purchaser.

Exports of Principal Agricultural Products from the United States from July 1 to September 30, 1922 and 1923.

[Source: Official Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Article exported.	July 1 to September 30.			
	1922, quantity.	1923, quantity.	1922, value.	1923, value.
Wheat.....bush..	74,668,648	38,449,929	$92,491,870	$43,251,177
Wheat flour.....bbls..	3,390,748	3,725,736	19,347,902	19,297,946
Corn, including meal..bush..	36,462,484	3,525,674	27,035,587	5,534,227
Rye, including flour...do....	18,581,230	7,709,575	15,753,676	6,146,735
Barley, excluding flour.do....	8,275,174	5,441,083	5,834,719	3,993,867
Oats, including oatmeal .....bush..	11,869,963	3,068,043	6,014,053	1,827,350
Buckwheat, including flour .....bush..	19,372	12,093	22,669	14,577
Rice.....lbs..	71,038,923	59,382,416	2,909,392	2,195,640
Dairy products:				
Butter.....do....	4,697,268	1,332,145	1,699,431	569,634
Cheese.....do....	1,075,162	942,050	255,966	259,059
Milk (condensed, evaporated, and powdered) .....lbs..	31,422,533	36,728,579	3,098,358	4,562,137
Meat and meat products:				
Canned beef.....lbs..	818,151	398,489	228,003	113,192
Fresh beef and veal .....lbs..	770,428	825,753	121,233	122,466
Pickled beef.....do....	7,478,450	6,465,529	633,710	1,954,436
Oleo oil.....do....	26,718,404	25,131,964	2,919,685	2,770,994
Oleomargarine....do....	427,432	496,370	65,310	80,899
Stearin and fatty acids .....lbs..	6,469,289	5,103,298	600,802	522,861
Tallow.....do....	7,068,090	14,610,826	574,301	1,127,992
Canned pork.....do....	565,479	616,566	204,813	222,275
Fresh pork.....do....	6,807,050	10,889,714	1,103,116	1,521,090
Pickled pork.....do....	10,636,389	12,844,882	1,259,989	1,437,638
Bacon.....do....	95,622,918	105,745,981	14,698,856	13,440,640
Hams and shoulders .....lbs..	66,020,831	104,622,647	13,693,557	16,700,368
Lard.....do....	196,084,154	236,866,686	23,807,603	28,715,884
Lard, neutral.....do....	5,480,353	3,700,212	725,211	476,746
Lard oil.....do....	287,437	259,050	34,706	30,045
Lard compounds..do....	3,591,992	1,721,427	450,552	222,355
Mutton and lamb..do....	472,005	705,693	87,466	136,187
Sausage, canned...do....	400,588	493,346	130,682	139,629
Sausage, other....do....	2,258,529	2,415,031	659,664	615,392
Sausage casings....do....	7,703,271	5,640,887	1,640,120	1,203,826
Total meat and meat products.....lbs..	445,681,240	539,554,351	63,639,379	71,554,915
Sugar.....do....	317,742,771	22,619,129	13,619,774	1,557,296
Cotton.....do....	521,464,592	363,115,748	116,306,156	99,415,151
Tobacco.....do....	95,744,403	119,506,791	29,173,810	33,468,038
Glucose.....do....	48,202,471	28,231,104	1,354,741	964,539
Starch, corn.....do....	92,133,442	40,871,032	2,247,083	1,259,732
Hops.....do....	451,699	4,689,638	75,016	1,676,652
Cottonseed cake and meal .....lbs..	97,947,002	44,475,634	2,101,210	978,391
Linseed cake and meal.do....	101,383,474	133,080,754	3,766,865	2,669,189
Cottonseed oil.....do....	7,032,843	4,912,726	821,548	550,077
Fruits:				
Apples, fresh.....bbls..	222,293	368,783	1,204,707	2,052,980
Apples, dried.....lbs..	240,927	1,269,554	33,385	104,496
Prunes.....do....	2,661,956	9,110,471	287,888	748,493
Apricots.....do....	5,986,759	9,566,996	1,476,131	1,148,406
Raisins.....do....	11,243,924	23,146,502	1,373,825	2,218,254
Grand total.....	.....	.....	411,945,141	306,018,958

Swiss Cheese Industry.

The normal pre-war production of Swiss cheese was 94,797,800 lbs. says Consul Thornwell Haynes at Berne, Switzerland, under date of September 17. The production for 1921–22 reached 70% of this figure; that for 1922–23 about 60%, while that for 1923–24 has been estimated at about the same as the previous season's output. The cheese year in Switzerland runs from August 1 to July 31. The gross production of milk and milk products in Switzerland amounts in value to about 37% of the total agricultural production.

New Zealand Ends Sugar Control.

The Government control of the New Zealand sugar industry, instituted in 1914 for the purpose of stabilizing retail prices, was officially removed on August 31, 1923, says Consul J. C. Hudson at Wellington under date of September 10. With the passing of Government control, a protective duty of £2 18s 4d ($10.25 at par) per ton of 2,240 lbs. will be effective until September 30, 1924, at which time the situation will be reviewed and revisions made if advisable.

Weather

Drought Relieved in Much of Southeast.

The first part of the week ending October 23 was rather warm for the season in the central and eastern portions of the country. A cool wave, however, overspread these districts as the week progressed, and the latter part had unseasonably low temperatures, particularly in the Gulf region and the central portion of the Mississippi Valley. The first killing frost of the season was experienced in Kansas and Missouri, while a hard freeze occurred as far south as Iowa and Nebraska. Frost formed the latter part of the week as far south as the northern portions of the central and west Gulf States. There was very little frost damage as crops were nearly all matured, although some harm was reported from Arkansas and portions of the Ohio Valley States. Previous frost damage appears heavier than had been thought in portions of the latter area, particularly in Indiana. Freezing temperatures were reported as far south as western Kentucky, southwestern Virginia, and extreme northwestern Arkansas.

Rains that had set in over central Gulf districts at the close of last week overspread the east Gulf States and all sections to the northward. Drought that had prevailed from the Ohio Valley southward was effectually relieved by generous rainfall which was heavy in some places, but in most of the Atlantic Coast States the amounts were insufficient to be of permanent benefit, though beneficial in moistening the top soil. The serious water shortage in some Middle Atlantic Coast States was largely unrelieved at the close of the week, particularly in New Jersey.

Rainfall was beneficial in the Ohio Valley States, where the soil had become rather dry, especially for fall-seeded grain. Conditions continued in the main favorable in the area between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, where the usual fall work made good progress. There was further rainfall in the more northwestern States, which was favorable for fall grains and the range in that area, although there was too much moisture in southeastern Montana, where threshing was further delayed and grain in stack damaged.

More moisture was needed in Nevada and parts of Utah, but otherwise conditions were generally favorable from the Rocky Mountains westward, with mostly good curing weather over the southwestern range area. Farm work was somewhat delayed in the central Gulf States and immediate Mississippi Valley by frequent rains during the first half of the week, but otherwise seasonable farm operations advanced satisfactorily east of the Great Plains.

Small grains.—The seeding of winter wheat was well advanced in the Ohio Valley States, and the early seeded grain was benefited by rains during the week, except it continued too dry in the eastern half of Kentucky. Seeding has been about completed in Missouri, and wheat was mostly up and looking well, but there was some still being sown in southern Iowa. The soil was too wet in eastern Kansas during the first part of the week, but was in better condition the latter part; the bulk of seeding has been done and the plants are coming up to fine stands. Early seeded wheat shows a good stand and made excellent growth in Oklahoma, but there is much seeding still to be done in that State, due principally to wet soil.

There were sufficient rains in the more northwestern States to further benefit fall grains, and much wheat is up in that area and growing nicely. Delayed threshing was further interrupted by rains in southeastern Montana, and much wheat in stack has been reported damaged; but in the northwestern portion of the State much needed moisture was received. Showers were beneficial, also, in nearly all sections of the Atlantic coast area and were very helpful for winter oats in the east Gulf States.

There was some damage to rice in Arkansas by frost, but it was probably not extensive, as the crop was nearly ripe. Rice harvest has been nearly completed in Louisiana and made good advance in Texas and California. The harvest of grain sorghums made rather slow progress in the extreme southern Great Plains.

CORN NEEDS DRYING WEATHER.

Corn.—Killing frosts or freezing temperatures occurred during the week over nearly the whole of the principal corn-producing area, but there was only a slight amount of damage, as corn had been mostly matured. Considerable corn was blown down during the week in Indiana and also in central and southern Illinois, while previous frost damage in the former State appears heavier than was expected, particularly in the northern portion where there is considerable soft corn. Only a small amount of corn was damaged by the freeze in Iowa, but the wet, cloudy weather during the week was unfavorable, with complaint of molding and sprouting; husking was general, but it was too wet to crib and considerable corn was being hogged down. Conditions, in the main, were fairly favorable for corn in the lower Missouri Valley and Great Plains States, except that it was too wet in the extreme lower Plains where harvest progressed slowly.

Cotton.—The first part of the week was cloudy and rainy in the central portion of the Cotton Belt, but rainfall was light to moderate, as a rule, in the western and more eastern districts. It was unseasonably cool throughout the belt, except in the Atlantic Coast States. Frost occurred in the north-central and northwestern portions of the belt and extended southward to the interior of the Gulf States, but without material damage reported.

The top crop continued poor in Texas, where picking and ginning advanced very favorably, with fully half the crop gathered in the northwestern portion. The progress of cotton continued poor also in Oklahoma, where damage has been done by wet weather, and there was some complaint of sprouting in the fields; bolls continued to open slowly, with picking and ginning backward. The rainy, cloudy weather retarded picking in Arkansas and did some damage to open cotton.

The crop has been nearly all gathered in Louisiana and, while field work was retarded in Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia, cotton harvest is nearing completion. The crop is mostly in in Tennessee, except in the northern portion and likewise in southern North Carolina and the central and southern portions of South Carolina, with fair to good results. The weather continued favorable for cotton in Arizona, while the warm weather in California was advantageous.

MINOR CROPS BENEFITED BY RAIN IN SOUTH.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—The weather in Florida was favorable for the shipment of fall truck, with beans, peppers, squash, and cucumbers going to market. Tomatoes are in good condition in that State, while the cool weather the latter part was very beneficial to celery. Truck crops are mostly poor in the east Gulf States because of previous dry weather, and they need more rain in the south Atlantic area. Late truck was damaged considerably in Arkansas by the frost from the 20th to the 23d, but all minor crops show improvement in the west Gulf area. The weather was favorable for truck in California.

A good crop of potatoes is being harvested in Ohio, and late potatoes have been mostly dug in Pennsylvania. Digging progressed in New York, where the yield is generally light but the quality very good. Potato harvest was interrupted in the western Lake region by rain. Sweet potatoes are doing well in Florida, where digging has become more general, while conditions continue favorable as a rule in other Southeastern States.

The weather was mostly favorable for the development of sugar cane in the west Gulf States, while this crop did well in more southeastern districts. Tobacco was curing satisfactorily in Wisconsin and harvest was about completed in Virginia, with marketing progressing in North Carolina. Beet pulling was delayed by rain in Michigan, but this work made good progress in other producing areas, with harvest about completed in Wisconsin. There was complaint of labor shortage for beet harvest in Wyoming.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Fall pastures remain in satisfactory condition in nearly all central and eastern portions of the country, though they were short in some of the more eastern States, because of insufficient rains. The moisture received during the week was beneficial, however, in the Atlantic coast area, though more rain was needed. Pastures and ranges showed improvement in Texas and are very good in the extreme lower Great Plains, while the weather was favorable, in the main, for curing the range in the more southwestern grazing districts.

Stock were reported as returning from the higher ranges in fine condition in the central Rocky Mountain sections, although some of the range was still green and not curing well in Wyoming. The precipitation during the week was favorable in northwestern Utah and in the North Pacific States, that in the latter area being especially beneficial. More moisture was needed, however, in central and southern Utah and in Nevada. The last cutting of a good crop of alfalfa was under way in Colorado and the fifth crop was being cut in New Mexico. There was much of the third cutting still in the fields in Idaho.

Fruit.—Weather conditions were favorable in nearly all sections of the country for fruit harvest, with apple picking progressing in the important producing districts, although there was some delay by rain in the North Pacific Coast States. Many apples were blown from trees, however, by high winds in Washington, with consequent

lowering of grade. Heavy grape shipments continued from California, and raisins have been about half secured in that State, with an excellent crop of olives being gathered. Oranges are sizing well in California and are coloring and maturing nicely in Florida, where the cooler weather was beneficial, with shipments increasing.

Unseasonably Cool in Southern States.

At the close of last week rains had set in over a considerable area extending from the west Gulf section northward to the western upper Lake region, under the influence of a low pressure area central over the extreme lower Mississippi Valley. During the first two days of the current week, rainfall was general over the Mississippi and lower Ohio Valley States, and by the morning of the 19th it has extended eastward to include nearly all sections of the Atlantic Coast States. Fair weather prevailed throughout the country the latter part of the week, except for rain along the Atlantic coast and rather widespread precipitation in the far Northwest.

The first of the week was unseasonably warm throughout the Mississippi Valley, but it was cool in the far Southwest and, at the same time, lower temperatures prevailed in the more northwestern States. As the week progressed, the cool weather obtaining in the West advanced eastward, reaching the great central valleys by the 19th and the Atlantic coast on the following day. During the middle and latter parts of the week unseasonably cool weather prevailed throughout the great central valleys, but it was warmer in the Northwest near the close.

Chart 1, page 456, shows that the week averaged warmer than usual over the northern border States and much above normal over the Northeastern States and California. The excess in the New England States averaged 4° to 7°, while that in parts of California was 9°. Temperatures were deficient over the central valleys, the Lower Rockies and also over the western Gulf States. The deficiency averaged from 6° to 9° over Arkansas; Del Rio, Tex., reporting a deficiency of 9° for the week. Freezing temperatures were general over most of the country; the Southern States, California, and the Pacific coast being as yet free from killing frost. Small portions of Michigan and Illinois were not touched by frost, and also the western part of New York State. Devils Lake, N. Dak., and Northfield, Vt., on the 20th and 22d, respectively, reported temperatures of 20°, which equaled the low temperature reported last week from Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

Chart 2, page 456, indicates that the precipitation of the week was mostly centered along the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Light to moderate rains fell over the Northwestern States, Washington and Oregon receiving the heaviest falls. No rain fell over southern New Mexico, Arizona, and the greater part of California during the week. Precipitation over the country west of the Mississippi to the Rockies was light, as was the rainfall over the Appalachian region of Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States. Generous to heavy rains occurred over eastern North Carolina and the lower Mississippi Valley. The greatest amount reported for the week was 9.3 inches at Pensacola, while a number of stations had amounts in excess of 4 inches.

Sunshine was deficient over the area from the lower Mississippi Valley and east Gulf States northward to the Lake region and also along the Atlantic Coast. There was a moderate amount of sunshine throughout the Great Plains and in the central and northern Appalachian Mountain districts, and almost continuously clear sky in the southern Rocky Mountain section, including western Texas and the far Southwest.

Weather in Corn and Wheat Regions of Argentina, South America.

Temperatures were somewhat higher over the principal grain-producing areas of Argentina during the week ending October 22. Rather cool weather for the season continued, however, particularly in the southern winter wheat zone, where the weekly temperature averaged 5° below normal. There was much less rainfall in the corn and northern winter wheat area than for the three preceding weeks, the averages for the several reporting stations being only one-half the normal. Rather heavy rains continued in the southern winter wheat region, where nearly double the normal amount again was reported. The Argentina data appear in the last part of the table on this page.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week October 17–23, 1923.

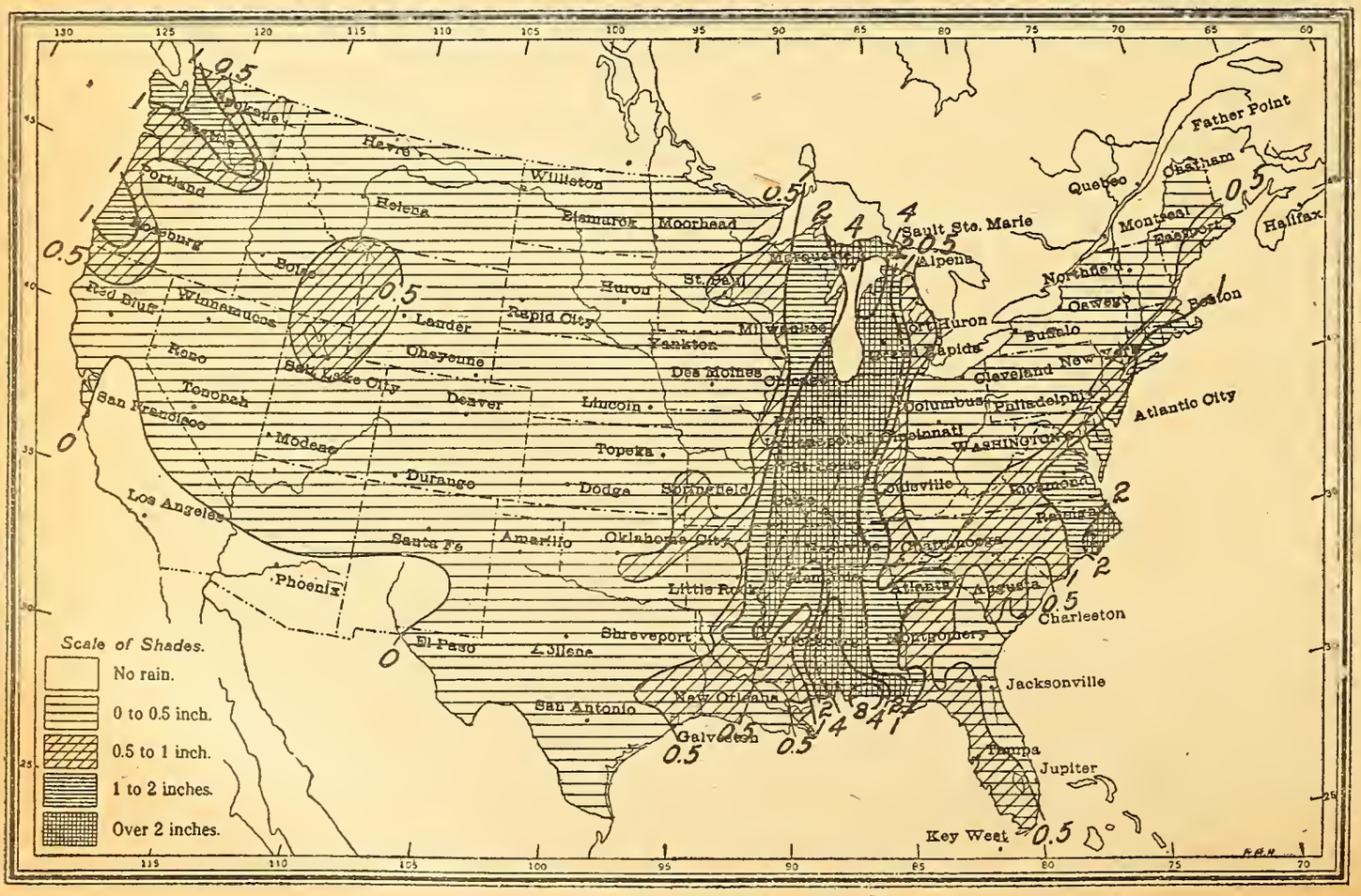
Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	52	+4	0.7	0
Burlington	52	+7	T.	−0.7
Northfield	46	+4	0.1	−0.4
Concord	50	+2	0.4	−0.3
Boston	56	+4	0.8	0
New Haven	54	+2	1.1	+0.2
Albany	52	+2	0.2	−0.4
Binghamton	52	+4	0.1	−0.6
New York	56	+1	0.8	0
Scranton	54	+4	0.3	−0.4
Harrisburg	54	+2	0.3	−0.4
Philadelphia	58	+2	0.5	−0.2
Trenton	56	+2	0.6	−0.2
Atlantic City	56	0	1.2	+0.5
Baltimore	58	+1	0.5	−0.3
Washington	56	0	0.6	−0.2
Norfolk	62	+1	1.0	0
Richmond	58	0	1.1	+0.1
Lynchburg	56	−1	1.0	+0.2
Wytheville	52	0	0.6	−0.2
Asheville	52	−2	0.5	−0.3
Charlotte	60	0	0.5	−0.4
Raleigh	60	+1	0.6	−0.2
Wilmington	62	−2	1.3	+0.5
Charleston	68	+2	0.2	−0.8
Columbia, S.C.	60	−2	0.4	−0.2
Augusta	64	0	0.4	−0.1
Atlanta	58	−4	1.5	+0.9
Macon	64	+2	T.	−0.5
Savannah	68	+1	0.4	−0.3
Thomasville	64	−3	0.7	−0.1
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	68	−2	0.2	−0.8
Miami	76	−1	0.2	−2.7
Key West	78	−1	0.8	−0.6
Tampa	72	−1	0.9	+0.2
Pensacola	62	−7	9.3	+8.5
Mobile	62	−6	4.0	+3.4
Montgomery	62	−3	1.3	+0.7
Birmingham	58	−5	1.6	+1.0
Meridian	58	−3	4.9	+4.3
Vicksburg	58	−7	0.7	0
New Orleans	66	−4	0.6	0
Shreveport	58	−6	0.1	−0.8
Little Rock	56	−6	0.6	0
Fort Smith	54	−6	T.	−0.6
Bentonville	50	−6	0.6	0
Oklahoma	54	−6	0.4	.....
Abilene	56	−7	0	−0.6
Fort Worth	58	−7	T.	−0.6
Dallas	58	.....	0	.....
Palestine	58	−8	T.	−1.0
Taylor	60	−7	T.	−0.7
Houston	64	.....	0.6	.....
Galveston	64	−8	0.6	−0.4
Corpus Christi	68	−4	T.	−0.4
San Antonio	64	−4	0.1	−0.3
Del Rio	60	−9	0.1	−0.3
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	54	−8	2.3	+1.6
Nashville	56	−3	1.2	+0.6
Chattanooga	56	−4	0.8	+0.1
Knoxville	58	0	0.3	−0.3
Lexington	54	−1	0.1	−0.4
Louisville	56	−2	0.8	+0.2
Evansville	54	−2	3.6	+2.9
Indianapolis	52	−2	2.8	+2.3
Cincinnati	54	0	0.1	−0.5
Dayton	52	0	0.2	−0.2
Columbus	52	−2	0.2	−0.3
Parkersburg	56	+3	0.1	−0.5
Elkins	50	0	0.2	−0.3
Pittsburgh	54	0	T.	−0.5
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	46	−1	0.7	+0.3
La Crosse	46	−2	0.3	−0.2
Madison	48	0	1.1	+0.6
Charles City	46	0	0.2	−0.2
Dubuque	46	−4	0.2	−0.3
Davenport	48	−4	0.5	0
Des Moines	48	−4	0.3	−0.2
Keokuk	50	−4	0.3	−0.3
Peoria	48	−2	3.0	+2.5
Terre Haute	50	.....	2.6	.....
Springfield, Ill.	50	−4	2.8	+2.2
Hannibal	50	−4	0.7	+0.4
St. Louis	52	−5	2.7	+2.1
Cairo	54	−5	2.1	−1.4
Lake Region.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Canton	50	+5	T.	−0.8
Syracuse	52	+3	T.	−0.7
Oswego	52	+2	T.	−0.8
Buffalo	54	+4	T.	−0.8
Erie	56	+4	T.	−0.8
Cleveland	54	+2	0.1	−0.5
Toledo	52	0	0.4	−0.1
Detroit	52	+1	0.5	0
Saginaw	50	+2	0.6	0
Alpena	48	+2	0.5	−0.1
Grand Rapids	48	0	2.7	+2.1
Chicago	50	−3	3.5	+2.9
Fort Wayne	50	.....	2.1	.....
Milwaukee	48	−1	2.9	+2.4
Green Bay	48	+3	1.5	+1.1
Escanaba	44	+1	2.0	+1.4
Ludington	48	.....	4.1	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	44	+2	4.6	+3.9
Marquette	46	+2	2.4	+1.7
Duluth	44	+2	0.1	−0.4
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	50	−6	0.4	−0.3
Columbia, Mo.	48	−5	0.3	−0.2
Kansas City	52	−2	0.2	−0.2
St. Joseph	50	.....	0.3	.....
Topeka	50	−5	0.2	0
Iola	54	−1	0.7	+0.2
Wichita	52	−5	0.1	−0.4
Dodge City	50	−4	T.	−0.3
Concordia	50	−4	0.2	−0.3
North Platte	48	0	0.1	−0.2
Lincoln	50	−2	T.	−0.4
Omaha	50	−2	0	−0.5
Sioux City	46	−3	T.	−0.4
Valentine	46	−1	T.	−0.3
Rapid City	48	+3	0.2	−0.1
Pierre	48	0	T.	−0.2
Huron	46	0	T.	−0.3
Moorhead	44	+2	T.	−0.4
Devils Lake	42	+4	T.	−0.3
Williston	46	+4	T.	−0.1
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	48	+4	0.2	+0.1
Havre	46	+3	T.	−0.1
Kalispell	44	+3	0.2	0
Helena	46	+3	0.2	+0.1
Sheridan	46	+3	0.1	.....
Lander	42	+2	0.4	+0.2
Cheyenne	42	−1	T.	−0.2
Grand Junction	50	−1	0.3	+0.1
Denver	48	−2	T.	−0.2
Pueblo	48	−2	T.	−0.1
Amarillo	52	−2	T.	−0.4
El Paso	62	+1	T.	−0.2
Roswell	56	−2	0	−0.3
Santa Fe	44	−5	0.2	0
Phoenix	68	−1	0	0
Independence	62	+4	T.	−0.1
Modena	46	−3	T.	−0.2
Salt Lake City	48	−3	0.6	+0.4
Reno	52	+4	T.	−0.1
Winnemucca	46	−1	0.1	0
Pocatello	46	0	0.6	+0.4
Boise	50	0	0.1	−0.2
Lewiston	52	+2	0.3	0
Baker	46	+2	T.	−0.2
Walla Walla	52	0	1.0	+0.7
Spokane	48	+1	0.4	+0.1
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	52	+2	1.8	+0.3
Seattle	52	+2	1.1	+0.3
North Head	54	+2	0.7	−0.2
Portland, Oreg	56	+3	0.5	−0.3
Roseburg	52	−1	1.2	+0.7
Eureka	54	+1	0.1	−0.5
Red Bluff	64	+1	T.	−0.5
Sacramento	64	+2	0	−0.3
San Francisco	66	+6	T.	−0.4
Fresno	66	+3	0	−0.2
San Luis Obispo	68	+9	0	−0.5
Los Angeles	70	+5	0	−0.3
San Diego	64	+1	0	−0.1
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Corn and northern wheat area	61	−2	0.4	−0.4
Southern wheat area	54	−5	1.1	+0.5

T. indicates trace.

[1] For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., October 23, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., October 23, 1923.



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